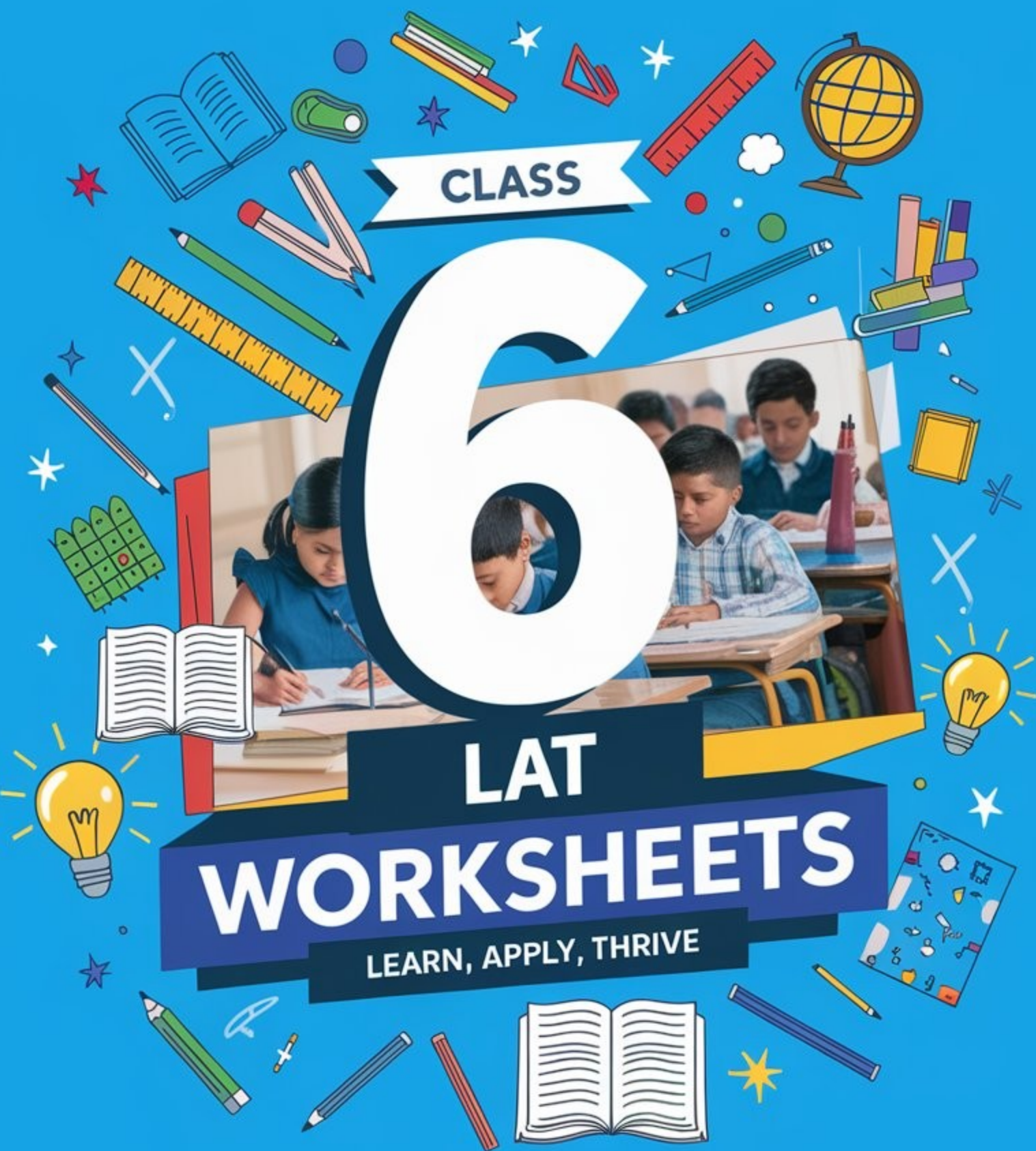




DEVELOPED BY TEACHER UNDER KVS JAMMU REGION

ENGLISH

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

CLASS - VI

UNIT NO. – 01

UNIT NAME- FABLES AND FOLKS TALES

	CHAPTER-1 A BOTTLE OF DEW	
Q. NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1)	Who was Rama Natha's father? a) A poor farmer b) A rich landlord c) A famous sage d) A merchant	b) A rich landlord
2)	What was Rama Natha's obsession? a) Planting bananas b) Learning about magic potions c) Selling goods in the market d) Helping his wife	b) learning about magic potions
3)	Who helped Rama Natha change his ways? a) His wife b) A famous sage (Mahipati) c) A friend d) A family member	b) a famous sage (Mahipati)
4)	Why did Rama Natha believe in the magic potion? a) He was greedy b) He was lazy c) He was desperate for wealth d) He was curious	c)He was desperate for wealth
5)	What did Rama Natha learn from his experience? a) That magic potions exist b) That hard work is unnecessary c) That hard work and perseverance lead to success d) That one should rely on shortcuts	c) That hard work and perseverance lead to success
6)	Why did the sage create the story about the magic potion? a) To deceive Rama Natha b) To help Rama Natha believe in his hard work c) To make Rama Natha lazy d) To punish Rama Natha	b) to help Rama Natha believe in his hard work
7)	What is the moral of the story? a) That magic potions can solve all problems b) That hard work and perseverance lead to success c) That one should rely on shortcuts d) That wealth is the ultimate goal	b) that hard work and perseverance lead to success

8.)	How does the story portray the theme of hard work and perseverance? a) As unnecessary and useless b) As important but not sufficient c) As crucial for achieving success d) As a means to achieve wealth only	c) As crucial for achieving success
9.)	What lesson can be learned from Rama Natha's transformation? a) That one should always rely on magic potions b) That hard work and perseverance can lead to success c) That wealth is the ultimate goal d) That one should be lazy and expect others to help	b) that hard work and perseverance can lead to success
	Chapter-2 Raven and the fox (Poem)	
10.)	Who were the two main characters in the story? a) Mr. Raven and Reynard the fox b) Mr. Raven and his friend c) Reynard the fox and his brother d) Mr. Raven and the birds of the forest	a) Mr. Raven and Reynard the fox
11.)	What did Mr. Raven hold in his beak? a) A piece of fruit b) A piece of meal c) A small stone d) A feather	b) A piece of meal
12.)	What did Reynard the fox say to Mr. Raven? a) That he was an ugly bird b) That he had beautiful feathers and should sing c) That he should give him the piece of meal d) That he should fly away	b) That he had beautiful feathers and should sing
13.)	Why did Reynard the fox flatter Mr. Raven? a) Because he genuinely admired him b) Because he wanted to get the piece of meal c) Because he wanted to make friends with Mr. Raven d) Because he was bored	b) Because he wanted to get the piece of meal
14.)	What was Mr. Raven's mistake? a) He didn't sing b) He didn't give the piece of meal to Reynard c) He believed Reynard's flattering words and opened his beak d) He flew away	c) He believed Reynard's flattering words and opened his beak
15.)	What is the moral of the story? a) That one should always believe flattering words b) That pride can lead to foolish decisions c) That one should never share food with others d) That foxes are always clever	b) That pride can lead to foolish decision

HOMEWORK

Q. NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.)	How does the story portray the theme of pride? a) As a positive trait that leads to success b) As a negative trait that leads to foolish decisions c) As a neutral trait that has no impact d) As a trait that is only relevant to birds	b) As a negative trait that leads to foolish decisions
2.)	What can we learn from Mr. Raven's experience? a) That we should always believe what others say b) That we should be careful of flattering words and think critically c) That we should never share our possessions with others d) That we should always prioritize our pride over wisdom	b) That we should be careful of flattering words and think critically
3.)	How can we apply the lesson from the story to our everyday lives? a) By always seeking praise and admiration from others b) By being mindful of our pride and thinking critically before making decisions c) By never trusting others and always keeping to ourselves d) By prioritizing our desires over wisdom and critical thinking	b) By being mindful of our pride and thinking critically before making decisions
	Chapter-3 Rama to the Rescue	
4.)	Who was the kotwal of the village? a) The husband b) The wife c) Rama d) The thief	c) Rama
5.)	What incident took place in the couple's house? a) A fire b) A burglary c) A flood d) A storm	b) A burglary
6.)	How did the wife indicate to Rama that there was a thief in the house? a) By shouting loudly b) By calling out "Rama" in different pitches c) By sending a message d) By blowing a whistle	b) By calling out "Rama" in different pitches
7.)	Why did the couple come up with the plan to call out "Rama"? a) To scare the thief away b) To alert Rama, the kotwal, of the thief's presence c) To confuse the thief d) To distract the thief	b) To alert Rama, the kotwal, of the thief's presence
8.)	What can be inferred about Rama's character? a) He was careless and irresponsible b) He was alert and responsible c) He was lazy and inactive d) He was dishonest and corrupt	b) He was alert and responsible

9.)	What is the moral of the story? a) That cleverness and quick thinking can help in times of danger b) That one should always rely on others for help c) That it's better to confront danger head-on d) That one should never trust their instincts	a) That cleverness and quick thinking can help in times of danger
10)	How does the story Portray the theme of community policing? a) As ineffective and useless b) As important and essential c) As a luxury that only some communities can bear d) As a burden that only some individuals can bear	b) As important and essential

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

UNIT NO. – 02

UNIT NAME- FRIENDSHIP

CLASSWORK

Q. NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
	Read the Passage and answer the questions that follow: When the elephant went out for a bath, the dog accompanied his friend. Plunging into the water, the elephant gave himself a shower using his long trunk, as the dog watched. The elephant took a trunkful of water and playfully splashed the water on his friend. The dog yelped for he hated taking showers. The mahout laughed. "	
1.	What can the playful interaction between the elephant and the dog suggest about their relationship? a) The elephant likes teasing the dog b) They have a friendly bond despite differences c) The dog is annoyed by the elephant's antics d) The mahout forces them to stay together	b) They have a friendly bond despite differences
2.	If the elephant enjoyed water but the dog hated it, how might this difference affect their friendship? a) It could lead to conflicts b) It might teach them to appreciate each other's preferences c) They would stop being friends d) The mahout would separate them	b) It might teach them to appreciate each other's preferences
3.	Imagine you are the mahout watching this scene. What might you think about the dog's reaction? a) "The dog will eventually enjoy the water." b) "The dog and elephant are learning to share fun moments." c) "The dog shouldn't have come along if he hates water." d) "The elephant should stop teasing the dog."	b) "The dog and elephant are learning to share fun moments."
4.	If the dog could speak, what might he say to the elephant after being splashed? a) "Thank you for cooling me down!" b) "Why did you do that? I hate water!" c) "Let's play more in the water!" d) "I will never come with you again!"	b) "Why did you do that? I hate water!"

5.	What lesson could be learned from the interaction between the elephant and the dog? a) Animals cannot be friends if they are different b) Playfulness can sometimes annoy others c) Friendship often involves playful teasing and acceptance of differences d) Only animals that like the same activities can bond	c) Friendship often involves playful teasing and acceptance of differences
	Read the Passage and answer the questions that follow: "Let me use my heart to see, to realise what friends can be, and make no judgements from afar, but love my friends the way they are."	
6.	What does the speaker mean by "use my heart to see"? a) To rely on emotions and compassion rather than appearances b) To look for flaws in friends carefully c) To observe friends' behavior critically d) To rely on logic rather than emotions	a) To rely on emotions and compassion rather than appearances
7.	Why do you think the speaker emphasizes loving friends "the way they are"? a) To highlight the importance of unconditional acceptance b) To suggest that people cannot change c) To imply that friends are always perfect d) To avoid facing conflicts in friendships	a) To highlight the importance of unconditional acceptance
8.	If you were to rephrase "use my heart to see," how might you express the same idea? a) "Judge people by their actions." b) "Let my emotions guide me." c) "Look past appearances to understand deeply." d) "Focus on perfection in others."	c) "Look past appearances to understand deeply."
9.	What challenge might arise from "making no judgements from afar"? a) It can make one overly trusting of others b) It prevents friendships from forming c) It forces people to ignore negative traits d) It discourages critical thinking about friendships	a) It can make one overly trusting of others
10.	How does the stanza connect with the idea of empathy? a) It focuses on accepting differences without criticism b) It emphasizes avoiding all forms of judgment c) It suggests avoiding conflicts entirely d) It implies that empathy is more important than friendship	a) It focuses on accepting differences without criticism

		
11.	11. Who are the two 'unlikely best friends' depicted in the image? a) The two humans standing together b) The elephant and the dog c) The dog and the man in white clothes d) The elephant and the man	b) The elephant and the dog
12.	12. What emotion is the elephant showing in the image? a) Aggression b) Happiness and playfulness c) Sadness and loneliness d) Anger towards the dog	b) Happiness and playfulness
13.	13. Why might the author have chosen an elephant and a dog to highlight "unlikely friends"? a) To show that animals can communicate through words b) To highlight that friendship doesn't require similarities c) To emphasize how elephants dislike smaller animals d) To explain that animals only form bonds for survival	b) To highlight that friendship doesn't require similarities
14.	14. If the elephant and the dog could talk, what would the elephant likely say to the dog in the image? a) "You are my best friend; let's enjoy this day together!" b) "I can carry you, but you must stay quiet." c) "I don't want to play with you anymore." d) "Humans are more fun to be around."	a) "You are my best friend; let's enjoy this day together!"
15.	15. How might the elephant and the dog's friendship teach humans about relationships? a) True friendship overcomes differences and appearances. b) Friendships can only happen between equals. c) Humans and animals cannot share meaningful bonds. d) Relationships must always have something in common to succeed.	a) True friendship overcomes differences and appearances.

HOMEWORK

Q. NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.	Why did Mario's grandfather challenge him with the bet? a) He wanted Mario to appreciate true friendship. b) He wanted Mario to be more popular. c) He believed Mario had no friends at all. d) He wanted to give Mario the invisible chair as a gift.	a) He wanted Mario to appreciate true friendship.
2.	What was special about the chair Mario's grandfather gave him? a) It was very heavy to carry. b) It was invisible and could test true friendship. c) It could float in the air. d) It made people laugh when they saw it	b) It was invisible and could test true friendship
3.	How did Mario discover his true friends? a) By asking who laughed at him. b) By using the magic chair to see who would support him. c) By giving a speech about friendship. d) By observing who talked to him the most.	b) By using the magic chair to see who would support him.
4.	Why did Mario's classmates laugh when he tried sitting on the invisible chair? a) They thought it was a funny prank. b) They didn't believe the chair was real and mocked his attempts. c) They were trying to distract him. d) They were jealous of Mario's idea.	b) They didn't believe the chair was real and mocked his attempts.
5.	What does the story suggest is the most important trait of a true friend? a) A sense of humor b) Support and care during difficult situations c) Similar interests and hobbies d) The ability to make you laugh	b) Support and care during difficult situations
6.	What lesson did Mario learn from his experience? a) It's better to have a few true friends than many false ones. b) Friendship is about having fun and making jokes. c) True friends are only found at school. d) Winning a bet is more important than friendship.	a) It's better to have a few true friends than many false ones.
7.	If you had the magic chair, how would you use it to test your own friends? a) Take it to school and repeat Mario's test. b) Create a new test to see who truly cares. c) Use it as a prank to make others laugh. d) Keep it a secret and observe friends' actions over time.	b) Create a new test to see who truly cares.

8.	What might the invisible chair symbolize in the story? a) The invisible yet strong bond of friendship. b) The challenge of trusting people. c) A magical solution to all problems. d) A funny way to test loyalty.	a) The invisible yet strong bond of friendship.
9.	Why do you think Mario's grandfather used an invisible chair to teach him about friendship? a) To make the lesson more creative and memorable. b) To show that friendship requires magic to work. c) To give Mario a way to impress his friends. d) To help Mario learn about physics and balance.	a) To make the lesson more creative and memorable.
10	How might Mario's understanding of friendship change after this experience? a) He will focus on having fewer but truer friends. b) He will stop trying to make new friends. c) He will continue showing off his popularity. d) He will rely only on the magic chair to find friends.	a) He will focus on having fewer but truer friends.

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

UNIT NO. – 03

UNIT NAME- Nurturing Nature

CLASSWORK

Q. NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
	Read the Passage and answer the questions that follow: - Neem Baba: The story of my name is very thought-provoking. I was born in India and given Sanskrit names such as Arishta (the one who cures diseases), Nimba and Nimbaca. The name 'Neem' is given by the Iranians.	
1.	As per the dialogue given above, what do we call someone who cures diseases? a) Nimba b) Neem c) Nimbaca d) Arishta	d) Arishta
2.	Amber: I know that people clean teeth with your twigs and protect clothes with your leaves...Can you explain why? In the light of the given statement, why are neem leaves kept with clothes? a) The leaves help kill germs b) The leaves keep the clothes dry c) The leaves keep the clothes fresh d) The leaves can maintain the colour of the clothes	a) The leaves help kill the germs
3.	Neem Baba: The doctors know that neem leaves have chemical properties that destroy germs. Measles cause itching all over the body. Neem leaves give comfort and do not allow germs to breed. How can one say that neem leaves can be helpful in measles? a) By making the patient feel fresh. b) By not helping the germs to breed. c) By comforting the patient. d) By keep the allergies away.	b) by not helping the germs to breed
4.	A farmer sprays neem powder mixed in water on his crop. Identify the reason behind his action: a) The crop can grow in one night. b) The crop can be saved from locusts and termites. c) The crop can double up. d) The farmer wants to waste neempowder.	b) The crop be saved from locusts and termites.

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

UNIT NO. – 04

UNIT NAME- Sports and Wellness

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why did Prabhat avoid playing games he might lose? a) He thought losing was the worst thing. b) He was not interested in games. c) He wanted to save time. d) He liked short games more.	a) He thought losing was the worst thing.
2	What was Surya's attitude toward the badminton match? a) He was serious and focused. b) He was relaxed and joked around. c) He was nervous and worried. d) He didn't care about the game	b) He was relaxed and joked around.
3	What made Surya a "phenomenon" in the game? a) Surya always played skilfully. b) Surya was always serious about winning. c) Surya played well and still enjoyed himself despite distractions. d) Surya helped others win.	c) Surya played well and still enjoyed himself despite distractions
4	How did Surya feel after losing the badminton match? a) He was upset and angry. b) He didn't care and enjoyed himself. c) He was confused about the score. d) He felt embarrassed in front of others.	b) He didn't care and enjoyed himself.
5	What does the phrase "good sporting spirit" refer to? a) Following all the rules in the game. b) Being fair and respecting each player in a game. c) Cheering for your own team. d) Playing only with people you like.	b) Being fair and respecting each player in a game.
6	What is the main theme of the poem The Winner? a) Children's love for nature b) Competition in sports c) The joy of playing with friends d) The beauty of the evening	c) The joy of playing with friends

7	Why do the children stop playing in the poem? a) It starts raining. b) Their parents call them home. c) Night falls, and the game ends. d) They become tired.	c) Night falls, and the game ends
8	What poetic device is used in "Night wins"? a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Alliteration	c) Personification
9	What is a creek, as mentioned in the poem? a) A large river b) A small body of water c) A pond d) A waterfall	b) A small body of water
10	What does the poet mean by "trees creep close"? a) Trees are moving. b) It's getting darker. c) Children are scared of the trees. d) Trees block their play area.	b) It's getting darker
11	What does the Sanskrit root 'yuj' mean? a) To relax b) To meditate c) To unite d) To breathe	c) To unite
12	Which sage presented yoga systematically in the 'Yoga Sutras'? a) Patanjali b) Valmiki c) Vyasa d) Vishwamitra	a) Patanjali
13	Which app was launched by WHO to promote yoga? a) Yoga for All b) MyYoga App c) WHO mYoga d) Fit and Calm	c) WHO mYoga
14	Which of the following is NOT a benefit of yoga? a) Improves flexibility b) Boosts anxiety c) Strengthens muscles d) Lowers blood pressure	b) Boosts anxiety

15	7. Which day is celebrated as International Yoga Day? a) 5th June b) 21st June c) 15th August d) 2nd October	b) 21st June
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HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What did Prabhat's parents and teachers often say about him? a) He was the best player in school. b) He was unwilling to accept defeat. c) He practiced more than anyone else. d) He was overconfident about his skills.	b) He was unwilling to accept defeat.
2	Why did Prabhat feel bad even after winning the badminton match? a) He got injured during the game. b) He cheated to win the match. c) His parents were unhappy with him. d) Surya mocked him for his skills.	b) He cheated to win the match
3	What did Prabhat learn from Surya's approach to games? a) Losing doesn't diminish the joy of playing. b) Winning requires intense focus and dedication. c) Playing for fun is unimportant. d) Skills are more important than sportsmanship.	a) Losing doesn't diminish the joy of playing.
4	What was Prabhat's favourite sport? a) Basketball b) Badminton c) Kho-Kho d) Chess	b) Badminton
5	In the phrase "Cold grass aches our feet," what is a synonym for "aches"? a) Heals b) Comforts c) Hurts d) Softens	c) Hurts
6	How do the children feel as they finish playing? a) Relieved and tired b) Excited and happy c) Sad because the game is over d) Angry about the nightfall	c) Sad because the game is over

7	What does the line "When blue dark turns to black" symbolize in the poem? a) The transition from day to night. b) The children's energy running out. c) The end of the game due to darkness. d) The coldness of the evening air.	c) The end of the game due to darkness.
8	Why should yoga be practised without distractions? a) To ensure mental and physical harmony b) To reduce body pain c) To improve flexibility d) To make it more competitive	a) To ensure mental and physical harmony
9	What is the origin of the word 'Yoga'? a) Greek b) Sanskrit c) Latin d) Hindi	b) Sanskrit
10	What is the primary focus of yoga? a) Building muscle strength b) Uniting mind and body c) Burning calories d) Winning competitions	b) Uniting mind and body

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

UNIT NO. – 05

UNIT NAME- Culture and Tradition

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why did Prabhat avoid playing games he might lose? a) He thought losing was the worst thing. b) He was not interested in games. c) He wanted to save time. d) He liked short games more.	a) He thought losing was the worst thing.
2	What was Surya's attitude toward the badminton match? a) He was serious and focused. b) He was relaxed and joked around. c) He was nervous and worried. d) He didn't care about the game.	b) He was relaxed and joked around.
3	What made Surya a "phenomenon" in the game? a) Surya always played skilfully. b) Surya was always serious about winning. c) Surya played well and still enjoyed himself despite distractions. d) Surya helped others win.	c) Surya played well and still enjoyed himself despite distractions
4	How did Surya feel after losing the badminton match? a) He was upset and angry. b) He didn't care and enjoyed himself. c) He was confused about the score. d) He felt embarrassed in front of others.	b) He didn't care and enjoyed himself.
5	What does the phrase "good sporting spirit" refer to? a) Following all the rules in the game. b) Being fair and respecting each player in a game. c) Cheering for your own team. d) Playing only with people you like.	b) Being fair and respecting each player in a game.
6	What is the main theme of the poem The Winner? a) Children's love for nature b) Competition in sports c) The joy of playing with friends d) The beauty of the evening	c) The joy of playing with friends

7	Why do the children stop playing in the poem? a) It starts raining. b) Their parents call them home. c) Night falls, and the game ends. d) They become tired.	c) Night falls, and the game ends
8	What poetic device is used in "Night wins"? a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Alliteration	c) Personification
9	What is a creek, as mentioned in the poem? a) A large river b) A small body of water c) A pond d) A waterfall	b) A small body of water
10	What does the poet mean by "trees creep close"? a) Trees are moving. b) It's getting darker. c) Children are scared of the trees. d) Trees block their play area.	b) It's getting darker
11	What does the Sanskrit root 'yuj' mean? a) To relax b) To meditate c) To unite d) To breathe	c) To unite
12	Which sage presented yoga systematically in the 'Yoga Sutras'? a) Patanjali b) Valmiki c) Vyasa d) Vishwamitra	a) Patanjali
13	Which app was launched by WHO to promote yoga? a) Yoga for All b) MyYoga App c) WHO mYoga d) Fit and Calm	c) WHO mYoga.
14	Which of the following is NOT a benefit of yoga? a) Improves flexibility b) Boosts anxiety c) Strengthens muscles d) Lowers blood pressure	b) Boosts anxiety
15	Which date is celebrated as International Yoga Day? a) 5th June b) 21st June c) 15th August d) 2nd October	b) 21st June

HOMEWORK

Q. No	Questions	Answer
1	What is the Kite Flying Festival called in Gujarat? a) Lohri b) Pongal c) Uttarayan d) Christmas	c) Uttarayan

2	In which place metal craft of Dhokra is practised a) Haryana b) Delhi c) Maharashtra d) Odisha	d) Odisha
3	Name the Programme which shows unity in diversity? a) Beti Bhachao Beti Padhao. b) Mera Bharat c) Sab Ka Bharat d) Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat	d). Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat
4	Which painting is famous in Bihar? a) Kalamkari b) Warli c) Kerala murals d) Madhubani	d). Madhubani
5	Which State is famous for the traditional folk art of Aipan? a) West Bengal b) Uttarakhand c) Tripur d) Punjab	b) Uttarakhand
6	Which state is famous for coconut shell craft? a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh c) Himachal Pradesh d) Jharkhand	a) Kerala
7	Name the poet of the Poem ‘The Kites’. a) S.I Farooqi b) Daphne Lister c) Georgia Heard d) Subba Rao	b) Daphne Lister
8	Which word does not share the same feeling as ‘fun’? a) Joy b) Care c) Happiness d) Excitement	b) Care
9	Give the antonym for the word ‘Quiet’. a) Happy b) Small c) Noisy d) Hide	c) Noisy
10	When was the National War Memorial established? a) June 2018 b) April 2017 c) March 2020 d) January 2019	d)January 2019
11	In which state Ila Sachani was born? a) Tripura b) Gujarat c) Assam d) Haryana	b) Gujarat
12	What was the occupation of Ila Sachani’s father? a) Farmer b) Carpenter c) Teacher d) Baker	a). Farmer
13	Why is the National War Memorial built in New Delhi? a) To honour brave soldiers b) To honour teachers c) To honour doctors d) To honour singers	a) To honour brave soldiers

14	Which places of pride are mentioned in the Poem the ‘National War Memorial’? a) Battle field b) Skies c) Oceans d) All of these	d) All of these
15	Which award did Ila Sachani receive for her work? a) State Award b) National Award c) President’s Medal d) Artistic Excellence Award	c) President’s Medal

HINDI

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 1

पाठ का नाम - मातृभूमि

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	'हिमालय' एक व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा है। जो शब्द किसी खास व्यक्ति वस्तु या स्थान का नाम बताएं, वह व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहलाती है। निम्न में से कौन सी व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा नहीं है:- (क) गंगा (ख) कोयल (ग) यमुना (घ) आकाश	(घ) आकाश
2	गीता का उपदेश श्री कृष्णा ने दिया। इस संदर्भ में बौद्ध धर्म के प्रवर्तक के रूप में किसका नाम कविता में आया है:- (क) सोहनलाल द्विवेदी (ख) सीता (ग) रघुपति (घ) गौतमबुद्ध	(घ) गौतमबुद्ध
3	हिमालय पर्वत भारत की किस दिशा में है ? (क) पूर्व दिशा (ख) उत्तर दिशा (ग) दक्षिण दिशा (घ) पश्चिम दिशा	(ख) उत्तर दिशा
4	कविता में किसे मातृभूमि के चरण में झूमता हुआ बताया गया है ? (क) सिन्धु सागर (ख) हिमालय पर्वत (ग) गंगा नदी (घ) झाड़ियां	(क) सिन्धु सागर
5	कवि ने 'कोयल' का जिक्र किस संदर्भ में किया है? (क) कोयल की सुंदरता के लिए (ख) कोयल की आवाज़ की मिठास के लिए (ग) कोयल के रंग के लिए (घ) कोयल की उड़ान के लिए	(ख) कोयल की आवाज़ की मिठास के लिए

6	गीता का उपदेश किसने दिया ? (क) श्रीराम (ग) अर्जुन	(ख) श्रीकृष्ण (घ) गौतम	(ख) श्रीकृष्ण
7	'त्रिवेणी' का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) तीन नदियों का संगम (ख) तीन पर्वतों का संगम (ग) तीन ऋतुओं का संगम (घ) तीन दिशाओं का संगम		(क) तीन नदियों का संगम
8	'वह बुद्धभूमि मेरी' में 'बुद्धभूमि' का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) वह भूमि जहाँ युद्ध हुआ (ख) वह भूमि जहाँ विद्या का प्रचार हुआ (ग) वह भूमि जहाँ बुद्ध का जन्म हुआ (घ) वह भूमि जहाँ तीर्थस्थल है		(ग) वह भूमि जहाँ बुद्ध का जन्म हुआ
9	कोयल कहाँ पुकारती है? (क) अमराइयों में (ग) नदियों में	(ख) पर्वतों में (घ) जंगलों में	(क) अमराइयों में
10	कविता में किसकी छटा निराली है ? (क) सूरज की (ग) हिमालय की	(ख) चाँद की (घ) नदियों की	(घ) नदियों की
11	'मलय पवन' कहाँ से बहती है ? (क) हिमालय से (ग) मलय पर्वत से	(ख) पश्चिमी घाट से (घ) अरावली से	(ग) मलय पर्वत से
12	कविता में 'मलय पवन' का उल्लेख किस के लिए किया गया है ? (क) शांति के लिए (ख) सुगन्धित हवा के लिए (ग) बारिश के लिए (घ) पर्वत के लिए		(ख) सुगन्धित हवा के लिए
13	निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कौनसा शब्द भूमि का पर्यायवाची नहीं है ? (क) धरा (ग) धरती	(ख) रण (घ) पृथ्वी	(ख) रण

14	"कल-कल स्वर में बहते झरने" का उद्गम स्थान क्या है? (क) नदियाँ से (ख) सागर से (ग) पर्वत से (घ) धरती से प्रस्फुटित होकर	(ग) पर्वत से
15	नारी जीवन का आदर्श को प्रस्तुत करनेवाली किस महिला का नाम कविता में उभारा गया है? (क) सीता (ख) राधा (ग) लक्ष्मी (घ) मदर टेरेसा	(क) सीता

गृहकार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	'मातृभूमि' का क्या महत्व है ? (क) जन्मभूमि से अधिक महत्पूर्ण (ख) माता की तरह पूजनीय (ग) पवित्र स्थान (घ) कार्य करने का स्थान	(ख) माता की तरह पूजनीय
2	'मातृभूमि' कविता का संदेश क्या है? (क) युद्ध (ख) शांति (ग) ज्ञान (घ) देश भक्ति	(घ) देश भक्ति
3	'गौतमबुद्ध' का क्या योगदान है? (क) सत्य और अहिंसा का प्रचार (ख) युद्ध की नीति (ग) गीतों की रचना (घ) पर्वतारोहण	(क) सत्य और अहिंसा का प्रचार
4	कौन सी नदियाँ हिमालय से निकलती हैं? (क) गंगा (ख) यमुना (ग) सरस्वती (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी

5	भारत का विशाल सागर “हिंद महासागर” भारत का किस दिशा में स्थित है? (क) पूर्व दिशा (ख) दक्षिण दिशा (ग) उत्तर दिशा (घ) पश्चिम दिशा	(ख) दक्षिण दिशा
6	कोयल किस ऋतु में कूकती है? (क) वर्षा ऋतु (ख) हेमंत ऋतु (ग) वसंत ऋतु (घ) पतझड़ ऋतु	(ख) हेमंत ऋतु
7	‘गौतमबुद्ध’ ने मनुष्य को क्या पाठ पढ़ाया ? (क) धर्म का (ख) अहिंसा का (ग) गीता का (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) अहिंसा का
8	‘मातृभूमि’ कविता में किस महान व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लिया गया है ? (क) रघुपति (ख) अर्जुन (ग) श्रीकृष्ण (घ) गौतम बुद्ध	(ख) अर्जुन
9	गंगा , यमुना और सरस्वती के संगम को क्या कहते हैं ? (क) देवेणी (ख) संगम (ग) त्रिवेणी (घ) पवित्र स्थान	(ग) . त्रिवेणी
10	वन्दे मातरम के रचियता कौन हैं ? (क) बंकिम चंदर चट्टोपाध्याय (ख) रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर (ग) प्रेमचंद (घ) इकबाल	(क) बंकिम चंदर चट्टोपाध्याय

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 2

पाठ का नाम - गोल

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	'मेजर ध्यानचंद' व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है। निम्न में से जातिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण है? (क) चंद्रमा (ख) बर्लिन (ग) झांसी (घ) सेना	(घ) सेना
2	मुझे मैदान से बाहर ले जाया गया 'इस पंक्ति में मुझे कौन सा शब्द है ? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम
3	'मेजर ध्यानचंद' का जन्मदिन किस रूप में मनाया जाता है? (क) राष्ट्रीय हॉकी दिवस (ख) राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस (ग) राष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक दिवस (घ) राष्ट्रीय युवा दिवस	(ख) राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस
4	"हार या जीत मेरी नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश की है।" इस वाक्य में हार या जीत को योजक चिह्न की सहायता से " हार- जीत " लिख सकते हैं। इनमें से किस में योजन चिह्न से प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है:- (क) नोक - झोंक (ख) धक्का -मुक्की (ग) गोल गेंद (घ) जैसे - जैसे	(ग) गोल गेंद

5	“मेजर ध्यानचंद” का जन्म किस स्थान पर हुआ था? (क) दिल्ली (ख) लखनऊ (ग) प्रयाग (इलाहाबाद) (घ) कानपुर	(ग) प्रयाग (इलाहाबाद)
6	उस समय ध्यानचंद जी किस टीम की ओर से खेलते थे ? (क) हरियाणा रेजिमेंट (ख) सैंपर्स एंड माइनर्स टीम (ग) पंजाब रेजिमेंट (घ) आगरा रेजिमेंट	(ग) पंजाब रेजिमेंट
7	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ को किस नाम से जाना जाता है? (क) हॉकी का महारथी (ख) गोल की मशीन (ग) हॉकी का जादूगर (घ) गोल का राजा	(ग) हॉकी का जादूगर
8	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ को “हॉकी का जादूगर” किस कारण से कहा गया था? (क) उनकी तेज़ दौड़ने की क्षमता (ख) उनकी अद्भुत खेल प्रदर्शन के कारण (ग) उनकी रक्षा करने की कला (घ) उनकी आक्रामकता का कारण	(ख) उनकी अद्भुत खेल प्रदर्शन के कारण
9	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ ने हॉकी खेल की शुरुआत किस उम्र में की थी? (क) 14 साल की उम्र में (ख) 16 साल की उम्र में (ग) 18 साल की उम्र में (घ) 20 साल की उम्र में	(ख) 16 साल की उम्र में
10	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ ने अपनी हॉकी की ट्रेनिंग कहां से शुरू की थी? (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय (ख) आर्मी स्कूल (ग) छठी ब्राह्मण रेजिमेंट (घ) नेशनल हॉकी अकादमी	(ग) छठी ब्राह्मण रेजिमेंट

11	लेखक के अनुसार उनकी सफलता का क्या गुरु मन्त्र था ? (क) लगन (ख) साधना (ग) खेल भावना (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
12	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ किस टीम के कप्तान थे? (क) भारतीय हॉकी टीम (ख) दिल्ली हॉकी क्लब (ग) आर्मी हॉकी टीम (घ) मुंबई हॉकी टीम	(क) भारतीय हॉकी टीम
13	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ का खेल प्रति दृष्टिकोण कैसा था? (क) संयमित और शांत (ख) केवल व्यक्तिगत जीत पर ध्यान देना (ग) नौसिख्या का (घ) बदला लेने का	(क) संयमित और शांत
14	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ की कौन सी बात उन्हें खास बनाती हैं? (क) उनकी आक्रामकता (ख) उनकी टीम भावना और खेल भावना (ग) उनकी व्यक्तिगत सफलता (घ) उनकी दौड़ने की क्षमता	(ख) उनकी टीम भावना और खेल भावना
15	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ को किस पुरस्कार के नाम पर सम्मानित किया जाता है? (क) खेल रत्न (ख) अर्जुन पुरस्कार (ग) द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार (घ) राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न पुरस्कार	(क) खेल रत्न

गृह कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ ने अपनी हॉकी ट्रेनिंग किससे प्राप्त की? (क) अपने पिता से (ख) स्कूल के कोच से (ग) मेजर तिवारी (घ) दोस्तों से	(ग) मेजर तिवारी
2	‘राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस’ कब मनाया जाता है ? (क) 2 अक्टूबर (ख) 29 अगस्त (ग) 25 दिसम्बर (घ) 26 जनवरी	(ख) 29 अगस्त
3	कौन सा युग्म विपरीतार्थक नहीं है ? (क) हार - जीत (ख) अच्छा - बुरा (ग) गुरु- मंत्र (घ) गुरु - शिष्य	(ग) गुरु- मंत्र
4	दिए गए खेलों में से कौन से खेल गेंद से नहीं खेले जाता ? (क) हॉकी (ख) टेनिस (ग) क्रिकेट (घ) बैडमिंटन	(घ) बैडमिंटन
5	‘हॉकी का जादूगर’ किसे कहा गया है? (क) ‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ (ख) विराट कोहली (ग) एम. एस धोनी (घ) सचिन तेंदुलकर	(क) ‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’
6	‘नौसिखिया’ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) निपुण (ख) नया सिखनेवाला (ग) दक्ष (घ) कुशल	(ख) नया सिखनेवाला

7	बर्लिन ओलंपिक में जब ध्यानचंद कप्तान बने तो वह किस पद पर थे ? (क) सिपाही (ख) सूबेदार (ग) मेजर (घ) लांस नायक	(घ) लांस नायक
8	भारत में सर्वोच्च 'खेल रत्न पुरस्कार' किसके नाम से दिया जाता है ? (क) धनराज पिल्लाई (ख) 'मेजर ध्यानचंद' (ग) मैरी कोम (घ) अर्जुन	(ख) 'मेजर ध्यानचंद'
9	भारत को बर्लिन ओलंपिक में स्वर्ण पदक किस वर्ष मिला ? (क) 1936 (ख) 1933 (ग) 1979 (घ) 1904	(क) 1936
10	पाठ में आधार पर 'मेजर ध्यानचंद' का व्यक्तित्व कैसा था? (क) गुस्सैल और आक्रामक (ख) शांत, धैर्यवान और खेल भावना से भरपूर (ग) उदासीन और लापरवाह (घ) जीतने के लिए किसी भी हद तक जाने वाला	(ख) शांत, धैर्यवान और खेल भावना से भरपूर

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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 3

पाठ का नाम - पहली बूँद

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	'आसमान में उड़ता सागर' पंक्ति में उड़ता सागर से क्या अभिप्राय है ? (क) बादल (ख) हरी दूब (ग) आकाश (घ) वसुंधरा	(क) बादल
2	'पावस' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) वर्षा ऋतु (ख) ग्रीष्म ऋतु (ग) वसंत ऋतु (घ) शरद ऋतु	(क) वर्षा ऋतु
3	कविता में पावस की पहली बूँद के धरती पर गिरने से क्या हुआ ? (क) अंकुर फूट पड़ा (ख) धरती सूख गई (ग) बादल छंट गए (घ) हवा शांत हो गई	(क) अंकुर फूट पड़ा
4	कविता में 'नव-जीवन की ले अँगड़ाई' किसके लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है ? (क) बादल (ख) अंकुर (ग) बूँद (घ) पावस	(ख) अंकुर
5	कविता में पावस की बूँदों को कैसे वर्णित किया गया है? (क) अमृत-सी (ख) जहरीली (ग) सामान्य (घ) खतरनाक	(क) अमृत-सी

6	‘धरती के सूखे आधरों पर’ पंक्ति का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) धरती की सुखी सतह पर (ख) पानी से भरी धरती पर (ग) हरियाली से धखी धरती पर (घ) रेगिस्तान पर	(क) धरती की सुखी सतह पर
7	‘वसुंधरा की रोमावलि-सी’ किससे सम्बंधित है ? (क) धूल के कण (ख) घास की नरम पत्तियां (ग) नदियों का बहता जल (घ) पहाड़ की चोटियाँ	(ख) घास की नरम पत्तियां
8	कविता में पावस के आगमन के समय धरती पर क्या होता है? (क) सूखा और बेजानी आती है (ख) हरियाली और जीवन आता है (ग) धुंधलापन और उदासी आती है (घ) गर्मी और शुष्कता आती है	(ख) हरियाली और जीवन आता है
9	‘बजा नगाड़े’ का प्रयोग कविता में किसके लिए किया गया है? (क) बादल की आवाज (ख) त्यौहार की धूम (ग) शादी का उत्सव (घ) युद्ध के ढोल	(क) बादल की आवाज

10	नीले नयनो- सा अम्बर' में 'नीले नयन ' का अर्थ क्या अर्थ है ? (क) सूरज (ख) आकाश (घ) बादल (ग) चाँद (घ) बादल	
11	'काली पुतली से ये जलधर पंक्ति में जलधर किसे कहा गया है ? (क) बादल (ख) जलधारा (क) बादल (ग) आकाश (घ) सूरज	
12	'करुना-विगलित अश्रु बहाकर' का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) नदिओं का बहना (ख) पेड़ों का गिरना (ग) बारिश की बूंदों का गिरना (ग) बारिश की बूंदों का गिरना (घ) बादल का आना	(ग) बारिश की बूंदों का गिरना
13	कविता में 'रोमावलि' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है ? (क) पौधे (ख) घास (ख) घास (ग) नदी (घ) पेड़	
14	कविता में वसुंधरा शब्द किसके लिय पर्युक्त हुआ है ? (क) आकाश (ख) धरती (ख) धरती (ग) जल (घ) हवा	
15	'फूट डालना' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) प्रारम्भ होना (ख) काम बिगड़ना (ग) भेदभाव उत्पन्न करना (ग) भेदभाव उत्पन्न करना (घ) भेद खुल जाना	(ग) भेदभाव उत्पन्न करना

गृह कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	ग्रीष्म ऋतु के बाद कौन सी ऋतु आती है ? (क) वर्षा ऋतु (ख) शरद ऋतु (ग) वसंत ऋतु (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(क) वर्षा ऋतु
2	कविता में पावस के आगमन के समय आसमान में क्या दिखाई देता है? (क) सूरज (ख) चंद्रमा (ग) बादल (घ) तारे	(ग) बादल
3	कविता में पावस के आगमन से वसुंधरा की रोमावलि को कैसे वर्णित गया है? (क) सूखी और बेजान (ख) हरी-भरी और पुलकित (ग) धुंधली और उदास (घ) गर्म और शुष्क	(ख) हरी-भरी और पुलकित
4	दिए गए शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द 'समुद्र' का समानार्थी नहीं है ? (क) सागर (ख) जलधर (ग) नदीश (घ) मेघ	(घ) मेघ
5	वर्षा की बूँद की तुलना किस से की गई है ? (क) पानी (ख) नदी (ग) सागर (घ) अमृत	(घ) अमृत

6	‘कविता में पावस के आगमन का क्या महत्व है? (क) सूखा और बेजान (ख) हरा-भरा और जीवंत (ग) धुंधला और उदास (घ) गर्म और शुष्क	(क) हरा-भरा और जीवंत
7	कविता में ‘आसमान में उड़ता सागर’ किसे कहा गया है ? (क) समुद्र के पानी को (ख) आकाश में उड़ते पंछियों (ग) नदी में बहता जल (घ) बादलों का समूह	(घ) बादलों का समूह
8	कविता में ‘हरी-दूब पुलकी मुस्काई’ का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) धरती पर हरियाली छाना (ख) फूलों का खिलना (ग) अंकुर फूटने का (घ) इन्द्रधनुष बनने का	(क) धरती पर हरियाली छाना
9	कविता में ‘सागर’ किसके पंख लगाकर आसमान में उड़ रहे हैं? (क) मोर के (ख) बिजलियों के (ग) बादलों के (घ) धरती के	(ख) बिजलियों के
10	पहली बूँद के धरा पर आने से बूढ़ी धरती के मन में क्या इच्छा उठी ? (क) अंकुर फूटने की (ख) वर्षा का शुरू न होने की (ग) शस्य-श्यामला बनने की (घ) बदल बनने की	(ग) शस्य-श्यामला बनने की

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ - 4

पाठ का नाम - हार की जीत

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
	निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न 1 से 5 तक के उत्तर दो माँ को अपने बेटे और किसान को अपने लहलहाते खेत देखकर जो आनंद आता है, वही आनंद 'बाबा भारती' को अपना घोड़ा देखकर आता था। भगवत भजन से जो समय बचता, वह घोड़े को अर्पण हो जाता। वह घोड़ा बड़ा सुंदर था, बड़ा बलवान। उसके जोड़ का घोड़ा सारे इलाके में न था। 'बाबा भारती' उसे 'सुलतान' कह कर पुकारते। अपने हाथ से खरहरा करते, खुद दाना खिलाते और देख-देखकर प्रसन्न होते थे। उन्होंने रुपया, माल, असबाब, जमीन आदि अपना सब-कुछ छोड़ दिया था, यहाँ तक कि उन्हें नगर के जीवन से भी घृणा थी। अब गाँव से बाहर एक छोटे-से मंदिर में रहते और भगवान का भजन करते थे। "मैं 'सुलतान' के बिना नहीं रह सकूँगा", उन्हें ऐसी आंति-सी हो गई थी। वे उसकी चाल पर लड़्डू थे। कहते, "ऐसे चलता है जैसे मोर घटा को देखकर नाच रहा हो।" जब तक संध्या समय 'सुलतान' पर चढ़कर आठ-दस मील का चक्कर न लगा लेते, उन्हें चैन न आता।	
1	'बाबा भारती' को किस चीज़ को देखकर आनंद आता था? (क) अपने बेटे को (ख) अपने लहलहाते खेत को (ग) अपने घोड़े "सुलतान" को (घ) अपने मन्दिर को	(ग) अपने घोड़े "सुलतान" को
2	'बाबा भारती' ने अपने जीवन में क्या-क्या छोड़ दिया था? (क) रुपया और ज़मीन (ख) नगर का जीवन (ग) माल-असबाब (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी

3	‘सुलतान’ के बारे में ‘बाबा भारती’ क्या कहते थे? (क) "यह बड़ा बलवान है।" (ख) "चलता है जैसे मोर घटा देखकर नाच रहा हो।" (ग) "सबसे तेज़ दौड़ता है।" (घ) "मेरे लिए भगवान का वरदान है।"	(ख) "चलता है जैसे मोर घटा देखकर नाच रहा हो।"
4	‘बाबा भारती’ किस स्थान पर रहते थे? (क) नगर में (ख) गाँव के बाहर एक छोटे-से मंदिर में (ग) खेतों के बीच (घ) जंगल में	(ख) गाँव के बाहर एक छोटे-से मंदिर में
5	‘बाबा भारती’ का रोज़ का क्या नियम था? (क) ‘सुलतान’ को दाना खिलाना (ख) ‘सुलतान’ पर चढ़कर आठ-दस मील घूमना (ग) नगर-जीवन से दूरी बनाकर रहना (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
	निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न 6 से 10 तक के उत्तर दो "बहुत दिनों से अभिलाषा थी, आज उपस्थित हो सका हूँ।" ‘बाबा भारती’ और ‘खड्गसिंह’ दोनों अस्तबल में पहुँचे। बाबा ने घोड़ा दिखाया घमंड से, ‘खड्गसिंह’ ने घोड़ा देखा आश्चर्य से। उसने सैकड़ों घोड़े देखे थे, परंतु ऐसा बाँका घोड़ा उसकी आँखों से कभी न गुजरा था। सोचने लगा, ‘भाग्य की बात है। ऐसा घोड़ा ‘खड्गसिंह’ के पास होना चाहिए था। इस साधु को ऐसी चीज़ों से क्या लाभ?" कुछ देर तक आश्चर्य से चुपचाप खड़ा रहा। इसके पश्चात उसके हृदय में हलचल होने लगी। बालकों की-सी अधीरता से बोला, "परंतु बाबाजी, इसकी चाल न देखी तो क्या?"	

	निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न 11 से 15 तक के उत्तर दो बाबा भारती चले गए। परंतु उनके शब्द खड़गसिंह के कानों में उसी प्रकार गूँज रहे थे। सोचता था, 'कैसे ऊँचे विचार हैं, कैसा पवित्र भाव है! उन्हें इस घोड़े से प्रेम था, इसे देखकर उनका मुख फूल की नाई खिल जाता था। कहते थे, "इसके बिना मैं रह न सकूँगा।" इसकी रखवाली में वे कई रात सोए नहीं। भजन-भक्ति न कर रखवाली करते रहे। परंतु आज उनके मुख पर दुख की रेखा तक दिखाई न पड़ती थी। उन्हें केवल यह खयाल था कि कहीं लोग गरीबों पर विश्वास करना न छोड़ दें।'	
11	गद्यांश में 'बाबा भारती' किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है? (क) जातिवाचक (ख) व्यक्तिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) समूहवाचक	(ख) व्यक्तिवाचक
12	गद्यांश में "खड़गसिंह" के लिए प्रयुक्त सर्वनाम कौन-सा है? (क) वे (ख) इसे (ग) वह (घ) उनके	(ग) वह
13	गद्यांश में "कैसे ऊँचे विचार हैं" में "ऊँचे" कौन-सा विशेषण है? (क) गुणवाचक (ख) परिमाणवाचक (ग) संख्यावाचक (घ) संबंधवाचक	(क) गुणवाचक
14	गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त "फूल की नाई खिल जाता था" का अर्थ कौन-से मुहावरे से मेल खाता है? (क) चेहरा खिल उठना (ख) मन का बोझ हल्का होना (ग) खुश होना (घ) दर्द सहना	(क) चेहरा खिल उठना
15	"भजन-भक्ति न कर रखवाली करते रहे।" वाक्य में "भजन-भक्ति" कौन-सी संज्ञा है? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) भाववाचक (ग) जातिवाचक (घ) समूहवाचक	(ख) भाववाचक

गृह कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
	निबंध गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 के उत्तर दीजिए । सुनकर 'बाबा भारती' ने उत्तर दिया, "लोगों को यदि इस घटना का पता चला तो वे किसी गरीब पर विश्वास न करेंगे। दुनिया से विश्वास उठ जाएगा।" यह कहते-कहते उन्होंने 'सुलतान' की ओर से इस तरह मुँह मोड़ लिया जैसे उनका उससे कभी कोई संबंध ही न रहा हो।	
1	'बाबा भारती' ने ऐसा उत्तर क्यों दिया? (क) गरीबों पर विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए (ख) 'सुलतान' को वापस पाने के लिए (ग) अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बचाने के लिए (घ) डाकुओं को सबक सिखाने के लिए	(क) गरीबों पर विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए
2	"विश्वास उठ जाएगा" का क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) भरोसा समाप्त हो जाएगा (ख) लोग अमीर हो जाएंगे (ग) दुनिया सच्चाई समझेगी (घ) लोग साहसी बनेंगे	(क) भरोसा समाप्त हो जाएगा
3	"सुलतान" का संदर्भ यहाँ किससे है? (क) 'बाबा भारती' के मित्र (ख) डाकू (ग) घोड़े (घ) सेवक	(ग) घोड़े
4	"इस घटना" में "इस" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम
5	'बाबा भारती' ने 'सुलतान' की ओर से मुँह क्यों मोड़ लिया? (क) 'सुलतान' से प्रेम करने के कारण (ख) 'सुलतान' को भूल जाने के लिए (ग) डाकू को भ्रमित करने के लिए (घ) अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बचाने के लिए	(ख) 'सुलतान' को भूल जाने के लिए

	निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 10 तक उत्तर दीजिए रात के अँधेरे में 'खड्गसिंह' 'बाबा भारती' के मंदिर में पहुँचा। चारों ओर सन्नाटा था। आकाश में तारे टिमटिमा रहे थे। थोड़ी दूर पर गाँवों के कुत्ते भौंक रहे थे। मंदिर के अंदर कोई शब्द सुनाई न देता था। 'खड्गसिंह' 'सुलतान' की बाग पकड़े हुए था। वह धीरे-धीरे अस्तबल के फाटक पर पहुँचा। फाटक खुला पड़ा था। किसी समय वहाँ 'बाबा भारती' स्वयं लाठी लेकर पहरा देते थे, परंतु आज उन्हें किसी चोरी, किसी डाके का भय न था। 'खड्गसिंह' ने आगे बढ़कर 'सुलतान' को उसके स्थान पर बाँध दिया और बाहर निकलकर सावधानी से फाटक बंद कर दिया। इस समय उसकी आँखों में पश्चाताप के आँसू थे।	
6	'खड्गसिंह' रात में 'बाबा भारती' के मंदिर क्यों गया? (क) 'सुलतान' को लौटाने के लिए (ख) चोरी करने के लिए (ग) 'बाबा भारती' से माफी मांगने के लिए (घ) मंदिर में रहने के लिए	(क) 'सुलतान' को लौटाने के लिए
7	'खड्गसिंह' के जाने के समय वातावरण कैसा था? (क) हलचल भरा (ख) शांत और सन्नाटा (ग) भयावह (घ) उत्साहपूर्ण	(ख) शांत और सन्नाटा
8	'खड्गसिंह' ने आगे बढ़कर 'सुलतान' को उसके स्थान पर बाँध दिया।" इस वाक्य का मुख्य भाव क्या है? (क) बह 'सुलतान' को चुराने आया था (ख) बह 'सुलतान' को वापस करने आया था (ग) बह 'बाबा भारती' से डर गया (घ) बह मंदिर को देखना चाहता था	(ख) बह 'सुलतान' को वापस करने आया था
9	"फाटक" शब्द क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(क) संज्ञा
10	"इस समय उसकी आँखों में पश्चाताप के आँसू थे।" वाक्य में "इस" शब्द का कार्य क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 5

पाठ का नाम - रहीम के दोहे

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
	निम्न पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक उत्तर दीजिए रहिमन देखिसेन को, लघु न जाय डारि। जहां कामवे सुई, कहा करे तलवारें॥	
1	इस दोहे में "सुई" और "तलवार" का प्रयोग किसके प्रतीक के रूप में हुआ है? (क) बड़े और छोटे कार्यों के लिए (ख) अमीर और गरीब के लिए (ग) ज्ञान और शक्ति के लिए (घ) महत्वहीन और महत्वपूर्ण चीजों के लिए	(क) बड़े और छोटे कार्यों के लिए
2	दोहे में "लघु न जाय डारि" का क्या अर्थ है? (क) छोटे को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए (ख) बड़े को छोड़ना चाहिए (ग) छोटा हमेशा व्यर्थ होता है (घ) छोटे का कोई महत्व नहीं है	(क) छोटे को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए
3	इस दोहे का मुख्य संदेश क्या है? (क) हर कार्य समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है (ख) केवल बड़े कार्य ही मायने रखते हैं (ग) छोटे कार्य व्यर्थ हैं (घ) केवल शक्ति का उपयोग करना चाहिए	(क) हर कार्य समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है

4	"सुई" और "तलवार" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(ख) जातिवाचक
5	"लघु" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ग) विशेषण
	निबंध पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 10 तक के उत्तर दीजिए तरुवर फल नहीं खात हैं सरवर पियहिं न पान । कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपति सँचहि सुजान ॥	
6	"तरुवर फल नहीं खात हैं" में कवि क्या समझाना चाहते हैं? (क) पेड़ दूसरों के लिए फल देते हैं (ख) पेड़ फल अपने लिए रखते हैं (ग) पेड़ केवल अपनी रक्षा करते हैं (घ) पेड़ बेकार होते हैं	(क) पेड़ दूसरों के लिए फल देते हैं
7	"सरवर पियहिं न पान" पंक्ति का अर्थ क्या है? (क) सरोवर केवल जल संग्रह करते हैं (ख) सरोवर अपना जल स्वयं नहीं पीते (ग) सरोवर किसी के लिए उपयोगी नहीं होते (घ) सरोवर सूख जाते हैं	(ख) सरोवर अपना जल स्वयं नहीं पीते
8	इस दोहे का मुख्य संदेश क्या है? (क) संपत्ति से दूसरों की मदद करना (ख) संपत्ति केवल अपने लिए रखना (ग) दूसरों पर निर्भर नहीं होना (घ) पेड़ और सरोवर बेकार हैं	(क) (क) संपत्ति से दूसरों की मदद करना
9	"तरुवर" और "सरवर" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(ख) जातिवाचक

10	"सुजान" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ग) विशेषण
	निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 15 तक उत्तर दीजिए रहिमन बिपदाहू भली, जो थोरे दिन होय। हित अनहित या जगत में, जानि परत सब कोय ॥	
11	"रहिमन बिपदाहू भली" में कवि विपत्ति को भला क्यों कह रहे हैं? (क) क्योंकि यह थोड़े दिन होती है (ख) क्योंकि यह जीवन को समाप्त कर देती है (ग) क्योंकि यह सुख देती है (घ) क्योंकि यह अमीर बना देती	(क) क्योंकि यह थोड़े दिन होती है
12	विपत्ति के समय व्यक्ति को क्या समझ में आता है? (क) केवल सुख की महत्वता (ख) जीवन का अर्थ (ग) सच्चे और झूठे मित्रों की पहचान (घ) कठिनाइयों से बचने का तरीका	(ग) सच्चे और झूठे मित्रों की पहचान
13	इस दोहे का मुख्य संदेश क्या है? (क) विपत्ति हमेशा खराब होती है (ख) विपत्ति सच्चाई को उजागर करती है (ग) विपत्ति से हमेशा बचना चाहिए (घ) विपत्ति जीवन को समाप्त कर देती है	(ख) विपत्ति सच्चाई को उजागर करती है
14	"हित" और "अनहित" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(ग) भाववाचक
15	"जो" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम

गृह कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
	निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक उत्तर दें रहिमन जिहवा बावरी, कहि गै सरग पाताल। तुम तो कहीं भीतर रही, जूती खात कपाल।।	
1	"रहिमन जिहवा बावरी" में कवि जिहवा को बावरी क्यों कह रहे हैं? (क) क्योंकि यह अनावश्यक बातें करती है (ख) क्योंकि यह मीठा बोलती है (ग) क्योंकि यह सत्य कहती है (घ) क्योंकि यह शांत रहती है	(क) क्योंकि यह अनावश्यक बातें करती है
2	"सरग पाताल" का प्रयोग यहाँ किसके लिए किया गया है? (क) स्वर्ग और नरक के लिए (ख) ऊँचाई और गहराई के लिए (ग) आकाश और पृथ्वी के लिए (घ) सुख और दुख के लिए	(ख) ऊँचाई और गहराई के लिए
3	इस दोहे का मुख्य संदेश क्या है? (क) अपनी जिहवा पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए (ख) जिहवा का उपयोग हमेशा सत्य कहने में करना चाहिए (ग) जिहवा से डरना चाहिए (घ) जिहवा को हमेशा शांत रखना चाहिए	(क) अपनी जिहवा पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए
4	"रहीम" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(क) व्यक्तिवाचक
5	"तुम" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम

	निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 10 तक उत्तर दें कहि रहीम संपत्ति सगे, बनत बहुत बहु रीत । बिपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे, ते ही साँचे मीत ॥	
6	‘संपत्ति सगे बनत बहुत बहु रीत’ में कवि का क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) संपत्ति के कारण सगे संबंधी बनते हैं (ख) संपत्ति का कोई महत्व नहीं है (ग) सगे संबंधी हमेशा सच्चे होते हैं (घ) संपत्ति केवल सुख देती है	(क) संपत्ति के कारण सगे संबंधी बनते हैं
7	‘बिपत्ति’ कसौटी जे कसे’ का क्या अर्थ है? (क) विपत्ति सच्चाई उजागर करती है (ख) विपत्ति हमेशा दुखद होती है (ग) विपत्ति मित्रों को तोड़ देती है (घ) विपत्ति से बचना चाहिए	(क) विपत्ति सच्चाई उजागर करती है
8	इस दोहे का मुख्य संदेश क्या है? (क) सच्चे मित्र विपत्ति में पहचाने जाते हैं (ख) संपत्ति से मित्र बनते हैं (ग) सगे-संबंधी हमेशा मददगार होते हैं (घ) विपत्ति जीवन का अंत करती है	(क) सच्चे मित्र विपत्ति में पहचाने जाते हैं
9	‘संपत्ति’ और ‘बिपत्ति’ किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(ग) भाववाचक
10	‘ते’ शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 6

पाठ का नाम - मेरी माँ

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
	निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक उत्तर दें लखनऊ कांग्रेस में जाने के लिए मेरी बड़ी इच्छा थी। दादीजी और पिताजी तो विरोध करते रहे, किंतु माताजी ने मुझे खर्च दे ही दिया। उसी समय शाहजहाँपुर में सेवा-समिति का आरंभ हुआ था। मैं बड़े उत्साह के साथ सेवा समिति में सहयोग देता था। पिताजी और दादीजी को मेरे इस प्रकार के कार्य अच्छे न लगते थे।	
1	लेखक लखनऊ कांग्रेस में क्यों जाना चाहते थे? (क) अपनी माताजी के कहने पर (ख) अपनी इच्छा पूरी करने के लिए (ग) सेवा समिति में भाग लेने पर (घ) पिताजी और दादीजी को प्रसन्न करने के लिए	(ख) अपनी इच्छा पूरी करने के लिए
2	लेखक ने शाहजहाँपुर में किस कार्य में उत्साहपूर्वक सहयोग दिया? (क) सेवा समिति के आरंभ में (ख) कांग्रेस के संगठन में (ग) माताजी की सेवा में (घ) शिक्षा के प्रचार में	(क) सेवा समिति के आरंभ में

3	पिताजी और दादीजी को लेखक के कार्य क्यों पसंद नहीं थे? (क) वे सेवा समिति को महत्व नहीं देते थे (ख) लेखक लखनऊ कांग्रेस में जाना चाहते थे (ग) वे राजनीति में रुचि नहीं रखते थे (घ) लेखक पढ़ाई छोड़कर सेवा समिति में काम करते थे	(क) क्योंकि वे सेवा समिति को महत्व नहीं देते
4	"कांग्रेस" और "समिति" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(ख) जातिवाचक
5	"मैं" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम
	निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 10 तक उत्तर दें एक समय मेरे पिताजी दीवानी मुकदमे में किसी पर दावा करके वकील से कह गए थे कि जो काम हो वह मुझसे करा लें। कुछ आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वकील साहब ने मुझे बुला भेजा और कहा कि मैं पिताजी के हस्ताक्षर वकालतनामे पर कर दूँ। मैंने तुरंत उत्तर दिया कि यह तो धर्म विरुद्ध होगा, इस प्रकार का पाप मैं कदापि नहीं कर सकता। वकील साहब ने बहुत समझाया कि मुकदमा खारिज हो जाएगा। किंतु मुझ पर कुछ भी प्रभाव न हुआ, न मैंने हस्ताक्षर किए। अपने जीवन में हमेशा सत्य का आचरण करता था, चाहे कुछ हो जाए, सत्य बात कह देता था।	
6	वकील साहब ने लेखक से क्या करने को कहा? (क) वकालतनामे पर हस्ताक्षर करने को (ख) मुकदमे की तैयारी करने को (ग) पिताजी को समझाने को (घ) अदालत में उपस्थित होने को	(क) वकालतनामे पर हस्ताक्षर करने को
7	लेखक ने वकालतनामे पर हस्ताक्षर क्यों नहीं किए? (क) क्योंकि उन्हें डर लग रहा था (ख) क्योंकि यह धर्म विरुद्ध था (ग) वकील साहब ने गलत समझाया (घ) क्योंकि वे इसे महत्वहीन मानते थे	(ख) क्योंकि यह धर्म विरुद्ध था

8	लेखक के इस व्यवहार से उनके किस गुण का परिचय मिलता है? (क) साहस और सत्यनिष्ठा (ख) विवेक और अनुशासन (ग) शिक्षा और दृढ़ता (घ) सहनशीलता और धैर्य	(क) साहस और सत्यनिष्ठा
9	"मुकदमा" और "वकालतनामा" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(ख) जातिवाचक
10	"मैं" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम
	निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 15 तक उत्तर दें थोड़े दिनों में माताजी ने घर के सब काम-काज को समझ लिया और शिक्षादि का ठीक-ठीक प्रबंध करने लगीं। मेरे जन्म होने के पाँच या सात वर्ष बाद उन्होंने हिंदी पढ़ना आरंभ किया। पढ़ने का शौक उन्हें खुद ही पैदा हुआ था। मुहल्ले की सखी-सहेली जो घर पर आया करती थीं, उन्हीं में जो शिक्षित थीं, माताजी उनसे अक्षर-बोध करतीं। इस प्रकार घर का सब काम कर चुकने के बाद जो कुछ समय मिल जाता, उसमें पढ़ना-लिखना करती। परिश्रम के फल से थोड़े दिनों में ही वह देवनागरी पुस्तकों का अध्ययन करने लगीं। मेरी बहनों को छोटी आयु में माताजी ही शिक्षा दिया करती थीं। जब से मैंने आर्यसमाज में प्रवेश किया, माताजी से खूब वार्तालाप होता। उस समय की अपेक्षा अब उनके विचार भी कुछ उदार हो गए हैं।	
11	माताजी ने हिंदी पढ़ना कब शुरू किया? (क) मेरे जन्म के तुरंत बाद (ख) मेरे जन्म के पाँच या सात वर्ष बाद (ग) मेरे बचपन के दौरान (घ) मेरे विद्यालय जाने के बाद	(ख) जन्म के पाँच या सात वर्ष बाद
12	माताजी ने पढ़ने की प्रेरणा कहाँ से प्राप्त की? (क) अपने पति से (ख) मुहल्ले की सखी-सहेलियों से (ग) विद्यालय से (घ) आर्यसमाज से	(ख) मुहल्ले की सखी-सहेलियों से

13	माताजी किस प्रकार समय निकालकर पढ़ाई करती थीं? (क) सुबह जल्दी उठकर (ख) काम-काज के बाद (ग) रात को सबके सो जाने के बाद (घ) दिनभर पढ़ाई करते हुए	(ख) काम-काज के बाद
14	"माताजी" और "सखी-सहेली" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) विशेषण	(ख) जातिवाचक
15	"उनसे" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम

गृहकार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
	निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक उत्तर दें जन्मदात्री जननी! इस जीवन में तो तुम्हारा ऋण उतारने का प्रयत्न करने का भी अवसर न मिला। इस जन्म में तो क्या यदि मैं अनेक जन्मों में भी सारे जीवन प्रयत्न करूँ तो भी तुमसे उऋण नहीं हो सकता। जिस प्रेम तथा दृढ़ता के साथ तुमने इस तुच्छ जीवन का सुधार किया है, वह अवर्णनीय है। मुझे जीवन की प्रत्येक घटना का स्मरण है कि तुमने जिस प्रकार अपनी देववाणी का उपदेश करके मेरा सुधार किया है।	
1	लेखक अपनी जननी के प्रति कैसा अनुभव करता है? (क) ऋणी और कृतज्ञ (ख) उदासीन और निराश (ग) आलोचनात्मक (घ) ईर्ष्यालु	(क) ऋणी और कृतज्ञ
2	लेखक अपनी माँ के प्रेम और दृढ़ता को किस प्रकार व्यक्त करता है? (क) अवर्णनीय (ख) साधारण (ग) आलोचनात्मक (घ) अस्वीकार्य	(क) अवर्णनीय

3	लेखक के अनुसार, उनकी माँ ने उन्हें किसके माध्यम से सुधार दिया? (क) कठोर अनुशासन के माध्यम से (ख) अपनी देववाणी के उपदेश से (ग) समाज के डर से (घ) शिक्षा देकर	(ख) अपनी देववाणी के उपदेश से
4	"जननी" और "देववाणी" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) संज्ञा नहीं हैं	(ग) भाववाचक
5	"तुम" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम
	निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 10 तक उत्तर दें तुम्हारी दया से ही मैं देश-सेवा में संलग्न हो सका। धार्मिक जीवन में भी तुम्हारे ही प्रोत्साहन ने सहायता दी। जो कुछ शिक्षा मैंने ग्रहण की उसका भी श्रेय तुम्हीं को है। जिस मनोहर रूप से तुम मुझे उपदेश करती थीं, उसका स्मरण कर तुम्हारी मंगलमयी मूर्ति का ध्यान आ जाता है और मस्तक झुक जाता है। तुम्हें यदि मुझे ताड़ना भी देनी हुई, तो बड़े स्नेह से हर बात को समझा दिया। यदि मैंने धृष्टतापूर्ण उत्तर दिया तब तुमने प्रेम भरे शब्दों में यही कहा कि तुम्हें जो अच्छा लगे, वह करो, किंतु ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं, इसका परिणाम अच्छा न होगा। जीवनदात्री! तुमने इस शरीर को जन्म देकर केवल पालन-पोषण ही नहीं किया बल्कि आत्मिक, धार्मिक तथा सामाजिक उन्नति में तुम्हीं मेरी सदैव सहायक रहीं। जन्म-जन्मांतर परमात्मा ऐसी ही माता दें।	
6	लेखक ने अपनी माता को किसका श्रेय दिया है? (क) शिक्षा और पालन-पोषण का (ख) केवल आर्थिक सहायता का (ग) केवल ताड़ना का (घ) धार्मिक शिक्षा का	(क) शिक्षा और पालन-पोषण का
7	लेखक की माता ने ताड़ना देते समय क्या किया? (क) कठोर दंड दिया (ख) बड़े स्नेह से समझाया (ग) घर से बाहर निकाल दिया (घ) किसी अन्य को समझाने को कहा	(ख) बड़े स्नेह से समझाया

8	लेखक अपनी माता के प्रति कैसा दृष्टिकोण रखता है? (क) आभार और सम्मानपूर्ण (ख) उदासीन और कठोर (ग) आलोचनात्मक (घ) क्रोधित	(क) आभार और सम्मानपूर्ण
9	"माता" और "आत्मिक" किस प्रकार की संज्ञा हैं? (क) जातिवाचक और व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) व्यक्तिवाचक और भाववाचक (ग) भाववाचक और जातिवाचक (घ) जातिवाचक और भाववाचक	(घ) जातिवाचक और भाववाचक
10	"तुम" शब्द का व्याकरणिक वर्ग क्या है? (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया	(ख) सर्वनाम

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 7

पाठ का नाम - जलाते चलो (कविता)मातृभूमि

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	समय साक्षी है कि जलते हुए दीप अनगिन तुम्हारे पवन ने बुझाए। इस पंक्त में पवन क्या काम कर देता है ? (क) दीयों को जला देती है (ख) दीयों को चमकीला बना देती है (ग) दीयों को बुझा देती है (घ) दीयों को पानी में बहा देती है	(ग) पवन जलते हुए दीयों को बुझा देती है।
2	कवि स्नेह से पूर्ण दिया जलाते रहने को क्यों कह रहा है ? (क) कवि अंधकार को मिटाना चाहता है (ख) प्रदूषण को मिटाना चाहता है (ग) लोगो की गरीबी दूर करना चाहता है (घ) निराशावादी सोच प्रदान करेगे	(क) कवि अंधकार को मिटाना चाहता है
3	"जलाते चलो" कविता का मुख्य संदेश क्या है? (क) परिश्रम और मेहनत का महत्व (ख) साहस और संघर्ष का आह्वान (ग) प्रकृति की सुंदरता का वर्णन (घ) शिक्षा और ज्ञान की महत्ता	(ख) साहस संघर्ष का आह्वान

4	बिना स्नेह विद्युत-दिये जल रहे जो बुझाओ इन्हें, यों न पथ मिल सकेगा। उपर्युक्त पंक्ति में कवि किन्हें बुझाने को कहता है ? (क) कवि विद्युत के दिये बुझाने को कहता है। (ख) कवि तेल के दिये बुझाने को कहता है। (ग) कवि स्नेह के दिये बुझाने को कहता है। (घ) कवि सभी दिये बुझाने को कहता है।	(क) विद्युत के दिये बुझाने को कहता है।
5	पहला दिया किसने जलाया था ? (क) भला करने वाले व्यक्ति ने (ख) स्वयं कवि ने (ग) सामान्य मनुष्य ने (घ) किसी ने नहीं	(क) भला करने वाले व्यक्ति ने
6	"पाठ जलाते चलो" में किस भावना को प्रेरित किया गया है? (क) परोपकार (ख) देशभक्ति (ग) करुणा (घ) प्रेम	(ख) देशभक्ति
7	कवि कैसा प्रतीत होता है ? (क) निराशावादी (ख) आशावादी (ग) असमंजवाला (घ) कह नहीं सकते	(ख) आशावादी
8	तिमिर की शिला पर दीपक जलाने का काम किसने किया है ? (क) परोपकारी व्यक्तियों ने (ख) पवन ने (ग) समय ने (घ) किसी ने नहीं	(क) परोपकारी व्यक्तियों ने
9	युगों से तुम्हीं ने तिमिर की शिला पर दिये अनगिनत हैं निरंतर जलाए, समय साक्षी है कि जलते हुए दीप अनगिन तुम्हारे पवन ने बुझाए। उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों के अनुसार, समय किस बात का साक्षी है ? (क) पवन ने जलते दियों को बुझा दिया (ख) दीपक जलते रहते हैं (ग) समय सभी को देखता रहता है (घ) दीपक अनगिनत हैं	(क) पवन ने जलते दियों को बुझा दिया

10	तिमिर को उजाला किससे मिलेगा ? (क) ज्योति से (ख) सवेरे से (ग) बलिदान से (घ) कह नहीं सकते	(क) ज्योति से
11	पाठ का शीर्षक "जलते चलो" का क्या अर्थ है? (क) आग लगाओ (ख) आगे बढ़ते रहो (ग) जल में चलो (घ) उजाला फैलाओ	(ख) आगे बढ़ते रहो
12	जली जो प्रथम बार लौ दीप की स्वर्ण -सी जल रही और जलती रहेगी। रहेगा धरा पर दिया एक भी यदि कभी तो निशा को सवेरा मिलेगा। कविता की इन पंक्तियों के अनुसार पहले जले दिये की लौ की अब क्या स्थिति है ? (क) अभी तक जल रही है (ख) स्वर्णिम बनी हुई है (ग) (क)-(ख) दोनों (घ) बुझ गई है	(ग) (क)- (ख) दोनों
13	भले शक्ति विज्ञान में है निहित वह कि जिससे अमावस बने पूर्णिमा-सी, इन कविता की पंक्तियों के अनुसार शक्ति किसमें निहित है ? (क) शक्ति गणित में निहित है (ख) शक्ति अंग्रेज़ी में निहित है (ग) शक्ति विज्ञान में निहित है (घ) शक्ति हिन्दी में निहित है	(ग) शक्ति विज्ञान में निहित है
14	रहेगा धरा पर दिया एक भी यदि कभी तो निशा को सवेरा मिलेगा।। इन पंक्तियों में धरा का अर्थ है- (क) पृथ्वी (ख) घास (ग) मैदान (घ) आकाश	(क) पृथ्वी
15	लेखक के अनुसार सबसे बड़ा शत्रु कौन है? (क) आलस्य (ख) गुस्सा (ग) दुश्मन (घ) समय	(क) आलस्य

गृह कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	‘जलाते चलो’ कविता के कवि का नाम लिखिए। (क) द्वारिका प्रसाद शर्मा (ख) द्वारिका प्रसाद वर्मा (ग) द्वारिका प्रसाद माहेश्वरी (घ) द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्रा	(ग) द्वारिका प्रसाद माहेश्वरी
2	अंधकार की चुनौती को पहली बार किसने स्वीकार किया था ? (क) भला करने वाले व्यक्ति ने (ख) बुरा करने वाले व्यक्ति ने (ग) दुविधा में रहने वाले व्यक्ति ने (घ) सदा डर कर जीने वाले व्यक्ति ने	(क) भला करने वाले व्यक्ति ने
3	तिमिर शब्द के पर्यायवाची शब्द बताइये - (क) अँधियारा, तमस, अँधकार (ख) आततायी , जालिम , बर्बर (ग) जाली , खोटा , मिथ्या (घ) अपरिहार्य , परमावश्यक , अत्यावश्यक	(क) अँधियारा, तमस, अँधकार
4	द्वारिका प्रसाद माहेश्वरी की मृत्यु कब हुई ? (क) 1992 (ख) 1998 (ग) 1996 (घ) 1995	(ख) 1998
5	विद्युत दिए क्यों बुझाने चाहिए। (क) वे सुंदर नहीं दिखते (ख) वे अधिक ऊर्जा लेते हैं (ग) वे बिना स्नेह के जलते हैं (घ) वे महंगे होते हैं	(ग) वे बिना स्नेह के जलते हैं
6	कवि के अनुसार, तिमिर का किनारा कब मिलेगा। (क) जब सभी दिए जलेंगे (ख) जब दीप की नाव निरंतर बहाई जाएगी (ग) जब पवन शांत हो जाएगी (घ) जब विज्ञान की शक्ति प्रबल होगी	(ख) जब दीप की नाव निरंतर बहाई जाएगी

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कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 8

पाठ का नाम - सत्रिया और बिहू नृत्य

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	‘एंजेला’ कहानी की दृष्टि से पात्र है और व्याकरण की दृष्टि से संज्ञा है। किसी भी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु, विचार अथवा भाव को संज्ञा कहते हैं। नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से कौन सा व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण नहीं है? (क) अनु (ख) एंजेला (ग) अध्यापक (घ) अलेक्जेंड्रा	(ग) अध्यापक
2	एंजेला लंदन के जाने-माने इलाके केंजिंग्टन में रहती थी। स्कूल घर से दूर नहीं था। उसका कोई सगा भाई-बहन भी नहीं था। उसे जेम्स और कीरा नाम के दोस्तों के साथ समय बिताना पसंद था। उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों के अनुसार एंजेला के दो दोस्तों के नाम क्या थे? (क) जेम्स और कीरा (ख) विलियम और कीरा (ग) जेम्स और मीरा (घ) जेम्स और अनु	(क) जेम्स और कीरा
3	नीचे दी गई पंक्तियों को पढ़कर बताइए - ‘एंजेला की माँ एलेसेंड्रा एक डॉक्यूमेंट्री फ़िल्म निर्माता थीं। उन्हें लंदन की ब्रिटिश अकादमी से असम की नृत्य परंपरा पर एक डॉक्यूमेंट्री बनाने के लिए वित्तीय मदद दी गई थी।’ डॉक्यूमेंट्री बनाने के लिए धन की व्यवस्था किसने की थी ? (क) लंदन की ब्रिटिश अकादमी ने (ख) एंजेला की माँ ने (ग) सभी मित्रों ने (घ) भारत सरकार ने	(क) लंदन की ब्रिटिश अकादमी ने

4	एंजेला की माँ क्या काम करती थी ? (क) डॉक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म बनाती थी (ख) एक संस्था में काम करती थी (ग) एक स्कूल में पढ़ाती थी (घ) पुस्तकें लिखती थी	(क) वह डॉक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म बनाती थी
5	‘एंजेला बहुत जल्दबाजी में बनाई गई इस यात्रा की योजना से हैरान थी, पर उसकी माँ समय से यह काम पूरा कर सकें , इसलिए वे सभी जल्दी ही तैयार हो गए।’ उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों के अनुसार बताइए कि असम-यात्रा से सब क्यों हैरान थे ? (क) काम पूरा करने के लिए केवल एक महीना मिला था (ख) बसंत की छुट्टियाँ चल रही थीं (ग) असम यात्रा की योजना बहुत जल्दबाजी में बनाई गई (घ) घर के सभी सदस्यों को असम जाना था	(ग) असम यात्रा की योजना बहुत जल्दबाजी में बनाई गई
6	एंजेला की माँ को क्या काम मिला था ? (क) नृत्य कार्यक्रम कराना था (ख) असम की नृत्य परंपरा पर एक डॉक्यूमेंट्री बनानी थी (ग) उसे वित्तीय सहायता लेनी थी (घ) उसे असम जाना था	(ख) असम की नृत्य परंपरा पर एक डॉक्यूमेंट्री बनानी थी
7	दिए गए शब्दों में से वह कौन सा शब्द है जो हिंदी में संस्कृत भाषा से आया है- (क) लालटेन (ख) पेंसिल (ग) अफसर (घ) नृत्य	(घ) नृत्य
8	‘एंजेला’ लंदन से हवाई जहाज में उड़कर कहाँ पर पहुँची थी ? (क) लंदन की (ख) नई दिल्ली की (ग) गुवाहाटी की (घ) कलकत्ता की	(ग) गुवाहाटी की

15	सत्रिया नृत्य में किसकी कहानी नृत्य के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की गई थी ? (क) भगवान विष्णु की (ग) ऋषियों की	(ख) विष्णु के दो द्वारपालों की (घ) श्राप की	(ख) विष्णु के दो द्वारपालों की
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गृह कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	‘सत्रिया और बिहू नृत्य’ पाठ का अनुवाद किसने किया है? (क) जया मेहता (ग) जयशंकर	(ख) शिवेन्द्र कुमार सिंह (घ) शंकर सेन
2	‘जया मेहता एक नृत्यांगना हैं, लेखिका हैं, शिक्षिका हैं और आप जैसे बच्चों की भी हैं। इसलिए तो वे इतनी सरलता से आपके लिए भारतीय नृत्यों की रीत और बारीकियों को शब्दों में पिरो लेती हैं।’ उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों के अनुसार बताइए कि जया मेहता कौन हैं? (क) नृत्यांगना (ग) शिक्षिका	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी (ख) लेखिका (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
3	एंजेला की क्या इच्छा हुई ? (क) बसंत के आगमन पर ऐसे नृत्य करेगी (ख) डिजायन वाली रंगीन पोशाक पहनेगी (ग) इस नृत्य को देखती रहेगी (घ) नृत्य में खो जाएगी	(क) बसंत के आगमन पर ऐसे नृत्य करेगी
4	एंजेला और उसके परिवार ने किस-किसका आनंद लिया ? (क) बिहू. नृत्य का (ग) दोनों (क)-(ख)	(ख) लज़ीज पकवानों का (घ) घूमने-फिरने का
5	बिहू किसे कहा जाता है ? (क) उत्सव को (ग) उत्सव या नृत्य दोनों को	(ख) नृत्य को (घ) संगीत को

6	बिहू कितने प्रकार का होता है ? (क) दो प्रकार का (ख) तीन प्रकार का (ग) चार प्रकार का (घ) सात प्रकार का	(ख) तीन प्रकार का
7	असम का बिहू नृत्य किससे जुड़ा है ? (क) असम के ग्रामीण जन-जीवन से (ख) फसल लगाने से (ग) वसंत के आगमन से (घ) इन सभी से	(घ) इन सभी से
8	अगले दिन एंजेला के परिवार को कहाँ जाना था ? (क) उत्तरी असम की तरफ (ख) एक सत्र (पीठ) के पास रहने के लिए (ग) नृत्य करने के लिए (घ) नृत्य देखने के लिए	(क) उत्तरी असम की तरफ
9	एंजेला को अनु की क्या चीज़ अच्छी लगी ? (क) उसके खिलौने (ख) उसकी अंग्रेजी (ग) उसकी असमी भाषा (घ) सब कुछ	(क) उसके खिलौने
10	माँ ने एंजेला को क्या बताया ? (क) बीसवीं शताब्दी में साधुओं ने पुरुषों और महिलाओं को सत्रिय नृत्य सिखाना शुरू कर दिया। (ख) ऐसे साधुओं को मठों से बाहर निकाल दिया था। (ग) आधुनिक काल में महिला कलाकार मंच पर सत्रिया नृत्य करते हैं। (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी बातें	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी बातें

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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 9

पाठ का नाम - मैया मैं नहीं माखन खायो

कक्षा कार्य

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	भोर भयो गैयन के पाछे, मधुबन मोहि पठायो। चार पहर बंसीवट भटक्यो, साँझ परे घर आयो।। मैं बालक बहियन को छोटी, छीको केहि बिधि पायो। ग्वाल-बाल सब बैर परे हैं, बरबस मुख लपटायो। उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों में श्री कृष्ण माता यशोदा से क्या कहना चाहते हैं, आशय कीजिए - (क) मैंने ही माखन खाया था (ख) मैंने माखन नहीं खाया (ग) मुझे बहुत देर हो गई थी (घ) ग्वाल-सखाओं ने माखन खाया	(ख) मैंने माखन नहीं खाया
2	सूरदास तब बिहंसि जसोदा, लै उर कंठ लगायो।। इन पंक्तियों में 'कंठ लगायो' का अर्थ 'गले लगाना' है जो कि एक मुहावरा है 'गले लगाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ क्या होता है। श्रीकृष्ण को गले से किसने लगाया? (क) बहुत प्यार करना (ख) बहुत नफरत करना (ग) बहुत घृणा करना (घ) बहुत गुस्सा करना	(क) बहुत प्यार करना
3	'भोर भयो गैयन के पाछे, मधुबन मोहि पठायो।' इस पंक्ति में 'भोर' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है- (क) रात (ख) 'सुबह (ग) शाम (घ) दोपहर	(ख) 'भोर' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है - (ख) सुबह

4	भोर होते ही माता यशोदा श्रीकृष्ण को मधुबन भेज देती थीं? इस वाक्य के अनुसार 'भेज' (भेजना) शब्द क्रिया शब्द है। निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से 'क्रिया' शब्द बताइए - (क) नंदगाँव (ख) हँसना (ग) अवध (घ) मधुबन	(ख) हँसना
5	कविता में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण के कौन से गुणों के बारे में बताया गया है? (क) वह बहुत अच्छे संगीतकार थे (ख) वह बहुत शांतिप्रिय थे (ग) वह नटखट थे और माखन चोरी करते थे (घ) वह बहुत बलशाली थे	(ग) वह नटखट थे और माखन चोरी करते थे
6	चार पहर बंसीवट भटक्यो, साँझ परे घर आयो। इस पंक्ति के अनुसार श्रीकृष्ण चार पहर कहाँ भटकते रहे? (क) हरिद्वार (ख) वृंदावन (ग) बंसीवट (घ) मथुरा	(ग) बंसीवट
7	ये ले अपनी लकुटि कमरिया, बहुतहिं नाच नचायो। सूरदास तब बिहंसि जसोदा, लै उर कंठ लगायो उपर्युक्त पद में 'लकुटि कमरिया' का क्या अर्थ है? (क) गहना और कमर (ख) वस्त्र और शरीर (ग) लाठी और कंबल (घ) बाँसुरी और मोरपंख	(ग) लाठी और कंबल
8	'बालक बहियन को छोटी, छीको केहि बिधि पायो।' इस पंक्ति को पढ़कर बताइए कि श्रीकृष्ण ने स्वयं को किस कारण माखन चोरी करने में असमर्थ बताया? (क) क्योंकि वे वृंदावन में थे (ख) क्योंकि वे छोटे बालक हैं (ग) क्योंकि वे सो रहे थे (घ) क्योंकि वे गुरुदेव के आश्रम में थे	(ख) क्योंकि वे छोटे बालक हैं
9	श्रीकृष्ण को दोषी कौन सिद्ध करना चाहता है? (क) पड़ोसी (ख) बाल-ग्वाल (सखा) (ग) दासी (घ) पालतू जानवर	(ख) बाल-ग्वाल (सखा)

10	श्रीकृष्ण ने माँ यशोदा से क्या करने के लिए मना कर दिया? (क) अब वे घर नहीं लौटेंगे (ख) अब वे पढ़ाई नहीं करेंगे (ग) अब वे मक्खन नहीं खाएँगे (घ) अब वे गाय चराने नहीं जाएँगे	(घ) अब वे गाय चराने नहीं जाएँगे
11	श्रीकृष्ण ने माँ यशोदा को भोली कहा, क्योंकि (क) वे सहजता से सब की बातों में आ जाती थीं (ख) वे किसी की बात नहीं मानती थीं (ग) वे श्रीकृष्ण को डाँटती थीं (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(क) वे सहजता से सब की बातों में आ जाती थीं
12	श्रीकृष्ण ने अपने बाल-ग्वाल सखाओं के बारे में क्या कहा? (क) श्रीकृष्ण से बहुत प्रेम करते हैं (ख) श्रीकृष्ण से बैर करते हैं (ग) श्रीकृष्ण की मदद करते हैं (घ) श्रीकृष्ण के साथ खेलते हैं	(ख) बाल-ग्वाल श्रीकृष्ण से बैर करते हैं।
13	जिय तेरे कुछु भेद उपजि हैं, जानि परायो जायो॥ ये ले अपनी लकुटि कमरिया, बहुतहिं नाच नचायो। श्रीकृष्ण ने अपनी माँ को क्या वापिस लौटाने की बात कही? (क) मक्खन (ख) लाठी और कंबल (ग) बंसी (घ) गायें	(ख) लाठी और कंबल
14	तू माता मन की अति भोरी, इनके कहे पतियायो। जिय तेरे कुछु भेद उपजि हैं, जानि परायो जायो। ‘पतियायो’ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है - (क) विश्वास किया या सच मान लिया (ख) बुरा-भला कहना (ग) धमकी देना (घ) जबरदस्ती करना	(क) विश्वास किया या सच मान लिया

4	‘भोर भयो गैयन के पाछे, मधुबन मोहि पठायो।’ इस पंक्ति को पढ़कर बताइए कि माता यशोदा ने श्रीकृष्ण को मधुबन क्यों भेजा? (क) खेलने के लिए (ख) माखन खाने के लिए (ग) गायों को चराने के लिए (घ) विश्राम करने के लिए	(ग) गायों को चराने के लिए
5	बाल कृष्ण माखन न पाने के लिए क्या तर्क दिया ? (क) मेरी बाँहे छोटी हैं (ख) छींका ऊपर लटका हुआ है (ग) दोनों (क)-(ख) (घ) माखन है ही नहीं	(ग) दोनों (क)-(ख)
6	मैं बालक बहियन को छोटी, छीको केहि बिधि पायो ग्वाल-बाल सब बैर परे हैं, बरबस मुख लपटायो श्री कृष्ण ने माखन कैसे खाया, यह यशोदा को कैसे पता चला? (क) उनके चेहरे पर मक्खन लगा था (ख) उनके दोस्तों ने बताया (ग) उन्होंने खुद बताया (ग) यशोदा ने देखा	(क) उनके चेहरे पर मक्खन लगा था
7	‘लै उर कंठ लगायो’ पंक्ति में ‘उर’ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है- (क) हृदय (ख) हाथ (ग) कान (घ) मुँह	(क) हृदय
8	“तू माता मन की अति भोरी”, इस पंक्ति है कि- (क) मन और अकल की बड़ी भोली है, (ख) मन और अकल की बड़ी सीधी है (ग) आत्मा से बड़ी भोली हो, (घ) मन से बड़ी भोली हो	(क) माँ तू मन और अकल की बड़ी भोली है,
9	श्रीकृष्ण ने किस वृक्ष के नीचे बंशी बजाई? (क) पीपल (ख) आम (ग) बंसीवट (घ) नीम	(ग) बंसीवट
10	श्रीकृष्ण ने अपने मुख पर माखन लगाने का क्या कारण बताया? (क) उन्होंने खुद लगाया (ख) ग्वाल-बालों ने जबरदस्ती लगाया (ग) गोपियों ने लगा दिया (घ) माता यशोदा ने लगा दिया	(ख) ग्वाल-बालों ने जबरदस्ती लगाया

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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 10

पाठ का नाम - परीक्षा

कक्षा कार्य

प्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	नीचे दिये गए गद्यांश के आधार पर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए- रियासत देवगढ़ में यह खेल बिलकुल निराली बात थी। दौड़-कूद के खेल बच्चों के खेल समझे जाते थे। पढ़े लिखे भलेमानुस लोग शतरंज और ताश जैसे गंभीर खेल खेलते थे । दौड़-कूद के खेल किसके लिए उचित समझे जाते थे ? (क) सैनिकों के लिए (ख) बच्चों के लिए (ग) महिलाओं के लिए (घ) बूढ़ों के लिए	(ख) बच्चों के लिए
2	किस परीक्षा में उम्मीदवारों की समस्या-सुलझाने की क्षमता का परीक्षण किया गया? (क) लिखित परीक्षा (ख) मौखिक परीक्षा (ग) व्यावहारिक परीक्षा (घ) शारीरिक परीक्षा	(ग) व्यावहारिक परीक्षा
3	किस राज्य में नए दीवान की नियुक्ति होनी थी? (क) देवगढ़ (ख) आगरा (ग) दिल्ली (घ) जयपुर	(क) देवगढ़
4	पुराने दीवान का क्या नाम था? (क) रणजीत सिंह (ख) सुजान सिंह (ग) विक्रम सिंह (घ) अजय सिंह	(ख) सुजान सिंह

(गृह कार्य)

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	दीवान सरदार सुजान सिंह ने कितने वर्ष तक राजा की सेवा की? (क) 10 (ख) 20 (ग) 40 (घ) 50	(ग) 40
2	राजा साहब ने नया दीवान सुनने की जिम्मेदारी किसे दी? (क) दीवान को (ख) राजकुमार को (ग) प्रधानमंत्री को (घ) सेनापति को	(क) दीवान को
3	दीवान के पद के लिए आए हुए प्रतिभागियों ने कौन से खेल को चुना? (क) क्रिकेट (ख) हॉकी (ग) कबड्डी (घ) कुश्ती	(ख) हॉकी
4	किसान की मदद करने से पंडित जानकीनाथ ने किस गुण का परिचय दिया? (क) करुणा (ख) लोभ (ग) अहंकार (घ) क्रोध	(क) करुणा
5	किस उम्मीदवार ने सबसे अधिक प्रभावित किया? (क) पंडित जानकीनाथ (ख) सेठ धनराज (ग) सरदार सुजान सिंह (घ) राजकुमार विक्रम	(क) पंडित जानकीनाथ
6	‘गहरे पानी में बैठने से ही मोती मिलता है’ यह वाक्य किसने कहा - (क) राजा ने (ख) पंडित ने (ग) खिलाड़ी ने (घ) किसान ने	(घ) किसान ने
7	‘परीक्षा’ कहानी के लेखक कौन हैं? (क) प्रेमचंद (ख) सूरदास (ग) ‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ (घ) जय मेहता	(क) प्रेमचंद

8	दिए गए परिधानों में से उस परिधान को चुनिए जो बाकी तीन से अलग है । (क) बनियान (ख) धोती (ग) सलवार (घ) पैंट	(क) बनियान
9	दिए गए दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस विकल्प को चुनिए , जो परीक्षा का समानार्थी नहीं है । (क) इम्तेहान (ख) परख (ग) जाँच (घ) प्रयोग	(घ) प्रयोग
10	दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस विकल्प को चुनिए, जिसमें शब्द-युग्म एक दूसरे के विपरीतार्थक नहीं हैं - (क) कम-ज्यादा (ख) हार-जीत (ग) दया-दयालु (घ) आशा-निराशा	(ग) दया-दयालु

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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 11

पाठ का नाम - चेतक की वीरता

कक्षा कार्य

प्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	नीचे दिये गए पदयांश के आधार पर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए- रण-बीच चौकड़ी भर-भरकर, चेतक बन गया निराला था । राणा प्रताप के घोड़े से , पड़ गया हवा को पाला था । “चेतक” किसका नाम था ? (क) राजा का (ख) घोड़े का (ग) सेनापति का (घ) हाथी का	(ख) घोड़े का
2	“चेतक की वीरता” कविता के कवि कौन हैं ? (क) महाराणा प्रताप (ख) प्रेमचंद (ग) सुदर्शन (घ) श्यामनारायण पाण्डेय	(घ) श्यामनारायण पाण्डेय
3	राणा प्रताप का घोड़ा कभी भी चेतक-तन पर क्यों नहीं पड़ता था ? (क) उनके पास घोड़ा नहीं था (ख) चेतक भाग जाता था (ग) चेतक बहुत सुंदर था (घ) चेतक रणभूमि में बहुत तेज दौड़ता था	(घ) चेतक रणभूमि में बहुत तेज दौड़ता था
4	चेतक अपनी कुशलता कहाँ दिखाता था ? (क) खाने में (ख) खेलने में (ग) दौड़ने में (घ) लड़ने में	(ग) दौड़ने में

13	कविता में चेतक के लिए _____ विशेषण प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। (क) निराला (ख) निर्भीक (ग) बादल-सा (घ) चतुर	(घ) चतुर
14	कविता में कौन से अस्त्र का जिक्र है । (क) तलवार (ख) भाला (ग) फरसा (घ) धनुष	(ख) भाला
15	सेना संज्ञा के किस भेद में आता है ? (क) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (ख) स्थानवाचक संज्ञा (ग) समूहवाचक संज्ञा (घ) भाववाचक संज्ञा	(ग) समूहवाचक संज्ञा

(गृह कार्य)

प्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	‘चेतक’ किसका घोड़ा था ? (क) महाराजा शिवाजी (ख) महाराणा सांगा (ग) महाराणा प्रताप (घ) पृथ्वीराज चौहान	(ग) महाराणा प्रताप
2	‘चेतक’ निराला कैसे बन गया था ? (क) नहा-नहा कर (ख) सो-सो कर (ग) खा-खा कर (घ) रण बीच चौकड़ी भर-भरकर	(घ) रण बीच चौकड़ी भर-भरकर
3	‘चेतक’ किसके मस्तक पर दौड़ रहा था ? (क) लोगों के (ख) घोड़ों के (ग) दुश्मनों के (घ) हाथियों के	(ग) दुश्मनों के
4	राणा की पुतली फिरने से पहले चेतक क्या करता था ? (क) दौड़ जाता था (ख) मुड़ जाता था (ग) सो जाता था (घ) उठ जाता था	(ख) मुड़ जाता था

5	युद्ध के मैदान में चेतक कौन से हथियारों के बीच उड़ जाता था ? (क) भालों के बीच (ख) तलवारों के बीच (ग) बंदूकों के बीच (घ) तोपों के बीच	(क) भालों के बीच
6	घोड़े का ऐसा रंग देख कौन दंग रह गया था? (क) महाराणा प्रताप (ख) दूसरे घोड़े (ग) सेनापति (घ) वैरी- समाज	(घ) वैरी- समाज
7	‘मनोरंजन’ शब्द के भीतर कौन सा शब्द नहीं छिपा है ? (क) मन (ख) नर (ग) जन (घ) रंजन	(ख) नर
8	उस विकल्प को छांटिए जो हवा का पर्यायवाची नहीं है । (क) अनल (ख) पवन (ग) बयार (घ) वायु	(क) अनल
9	“मुझमें समाया फल, फूल और मिठाई,सबके मुँह में आया पानी” पहेली का अर्थ बताओ ? (क) गुलाबजल (ख) नीलकमल (ग) गुलाबजामुन (घ) गेंदाफूल	(ग) गुलाबजामुन
10	उस विकल्प को छांटिए जो घोड़े का पर्यायवाची नहीं है । (क) हय (ख) बाजि (ग) घोड़ी (घ) तुरंग	(ग) घोड़ी

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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ. - 12

पाठ का नाम - हिंद महासागर में छोटा सा हिंदुस्तान

कक्षा कार्य

प्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	नीचे दिये गए गद्यांश के आधार पर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए- नैरोबी से मॉरिशस तक हम बी ओ ए सी के जहाज़ में उड़े। जहाज़ नैरोबी से चार बजे श्याम को उड़ा और और पाँच घंटे की निरंतर उड़ान के बाद जब मॉरिशस पहुंचा, तब वहां रात के लगभग दस बज रहे थे। नैरोबी से मॉरिशस तक लेखक को जहाज़ में कितना समय लगा ? (क) एक घंटा (ख) पाँच घंटे (ग) दस घंटे (घ) एक दिन	(ख) पाँच घंटे
2	मॉरिशस से पहले लेखक कहाँ नहीं गए थे ? (क) नैरोबी (ख) दिल्ली (ग) मुंबई (घ) कलकत्ता	(घ) कलकत्ता
3	‘हिंद महासागर में छोटा-सा हिंदुस्तान’ के लेखक कौन हैं ? (क) प्रेमचंद (ख) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर (ग) सुदर्शन (घ) कोई नहीं	(ख) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर
4	मॉरिशस द्वीप का कुल रकबा लगभग _____ वर्गमील है। (क) 72 (ख) 720 (ग) 7200 (घ) 1000	(ख) 720

5	मॉरिशस की दो प्रमुख जनभाषाएँ कौन-सी हैं? (क) हिन्दी-अँग्रेजी (ख) अँग्रेजी-फ्रेंच (ग) फ्रेंच-क्रेयोल (घ) क्रेयोल-भोजपुरी	(घ) क्रेयोल- भोजपुरी
6	मॉरिशस की राजभाषा क्या है ? (क) क्रेयोल (ख) फ्रेंच (ग) अँग्रेजी (घ) भोजपुरी	(ग) अँग्रेजी
7	मॉरिशस की प्रमुख फ़सल कौन-सी है ? (क) गेहूँ (ख) धान (ग) बाजरा (घ) ऊख	(घ) ऊख
8	मॉरिशस के प्रत्येक प्रमुख ग्राम में _____ का पाठ करते हैं । (क) रामचरितमानस (ख) श्रीमद्भगवद गीता (ग) वेद (घ) उपनिषद	(क) रामचरितमानस
9	किस दिन मॉरिशस के हिन्दू उजली धोती, उजली कमीज़ और उजली गाँधी टोपी पहनते हैं ? (क) आजादी के दिन (ख) शिवरात्रि के दिन (ग) जन्मदिन के दिन (घ) शादी के दिन	(ख) शिवरात्रि के दिन
10	शिवरात्रि के समय सारे मॉरिशस के हिन्दू कहाँ से जल भरकर अपने तालाब को लौट जाते थे । (क) समुद्र से (ख) परी-तालाब से (ग) नदी से (घ) झरने से	(ख) परी-तालाब से
11	“रामचरितमानस” लिखने वाले कवि का क्या नाम है? (क) तुलसीदास (ख) कबीरदास (ग) रविदास (घ) सूरदास	(क) तुलसीदास
12	एशिया के बाद दुनिया का दूसरा बड़ा महाद्वीप _____ है। (क) भारत (ख) नैरोबी (ग) अमरीका (घ) अफ्रीका	(घ) अफ्रीका

13	“नैरोबी का नेशनल पार्क उनका चिड़ियाघर नहीं है।” इस वाक्य में _____ सर्वनाम शब्द है । (क) नैरोबी (ख) पार्क (ग) उनका (घ) चिड़ियाघर	(ग) उनका
14	सर्वनाम के कितने भेद होते हैं ? (क) तीन (ख) चार (ग) पाँच (घ) छह	(घ) छह
15	“मुझे पढ़ना पसंद है।” इस वाक्य में ‘मुझे’ क्या है - (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम (ग) क्रिया (घ) विशेषण	(ख) सर्वनाम

गृह कार्य

प्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	लेखक मॉरिशस कब पहुंचे ? (क) 15 जुलाई को (ख) 16 जुलाई को (ग) 17 जुलाई को (घ) 18 जुलाई को	(ग) 17 जुलाई को
2	नैरोबी में किसने लेखक एवं अन्य लोगों को तुच्छाति तुच्छ होने का एहसास करवाया । (क) सिंहीं ने (ख) बंदरों ने (ग) अफसरों ने (घ) लोगों ने	(क) सिंहीं ने
3	मॉरिशस द्वीप हिन्द महासागर का सबसे सुंदर _____ है । (क) मोती (ख) जहाज़ (ग) सितारा (घ) ताज़	(क) मोती

4	मॉरिशस में काशी नाम से एक _____ है । (क) स्कूल (ख) गाँव (ग) मोहल्ला (घ) राज्य	(ग) मोहल्ला
5	मॉरिशस के अधिकांश हिन्दू _____ से हैं । (क) हरियाणा-राजस्थान (ख) उत्तरप्रदेश-बिहार (ग) असम-बंगाल (घ) केरल-कर्नाटक	(ख) उत्तरप्रदेश-बिहार
6	मॉरिशस का एकमात्र प्रमुख उद्योग क्या है ? (क) कपड़ा उद्योग (ख) चाय उद्योग (ग) जूता उद्योग (घ) चीनी उद्योग	(घ) चीनी उद्योग
7	मॉरिशस के प्रत्येक प्रमुख गाँव में एक _____ होता है । (क) गुरुद्वारा (ख) शिवालय (ग) मस्जिद (घ) चर्च	(ख) शिवालय
8	मॉरिशस में शिवरात्रि के दिन सभी हिन्दू _____ वस्त्र धरण करके शिवालय आते हैं । (क) नीले (ख) पीले (ग) हरे (घ) श्वेत	(घ) श्वेत
9	मॉरिशस की राजधानी का क्या नाम है ? (क) क्रेयोल (ख) गोकुल (ग) पोर्टलुई (घ) बनारस	(ग) पोर्टलुई
10	“हिरनों ने ताड़ लिया की उन पर सिंहों की नज़र पड़ रही है” इस वाक्य में से सर्वनाम पद छाँट कर लिखो । (क) हिरन (ख) उन (ग) नज़र (घ) पड़	(ख) उन

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- छठी

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ - 13

पाठ का नाम- पेड़ की बात

कक्षा कार्य

प्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	नीचे दिये गए गद्यांश के आधार पर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए- आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता बीज का ढक्कन दरक गया , दो सुकोमल पत्तियों के बीच अंकुर बाहर निकला । उसका एक अंश नीचे माटी में मजबूती से गड़ गया और दूसरा अंश माटी भेदकर ऊपर की ओर उठा । बीज सबसे पहले किस में बदल जाता है? (क) अंकुर (ख) फूल (ग) फल (घ) जड़	(क) अंकुर
2	लेखक ने किसके जीवन चक्र का वर्णन किया है? (क) पौधे (ख) जानवर (ग) इंसान (घ) पक्षी	(क) पौधे
3	सर्दियों के बाद कौन-सा महीना आता है? (क) गर्मी (ख) वर्षा (ग) वसंत (घ) जनवरी	(ग) वसंत
4	अंकुर किस में से निकलता है? (क) फल (ख) फूल (ग) टहनी (घ) बीज	(घ) बीज
5	वृक्ष का अंकुर निकलने पर जो अंश माटी के भीतर प्रवेश करता है, उसका क्या नाम है? (क) जड़ (ख) टहनी (ग) पत्ता (घ) तना	(क) जड़

6	पेड़-पौधे कौन से अंग या हिस्से के द्वारा मिट्टी से रसपान करते हैं? (क) तना (ख) टहनी (ग) जड़ (घ) फूल	(ग) जड़
7	अंगारक किसे कहते हैं? (क) श्वास की स्वच्छ वायु (ख) प्रश्वास की जहरीली हवा (ग) गीली मिट्टी (घ) कच्चा फल	(ख) प्रश्वास की जहरीली हवा
8	पेड़ किसके सहारे से अंगारक वायु से अंगार निःशेष कर डालते हैं? (क) सूर्य ऊर्जा (ख) जल (ग) हवा (घ) मिट्टी	(क) सूर्य ऊर्जा
9	प्रकाश के अभाव में बेल व लताएँ _____ (क) तेजी से बढ़ती हैं (ख) अधिक फल प्रदान करती हैं (ग) मर जाती हैं (घ) अधिक मीठे फल देती हैं	(ग) मर जाती हैं
10	सूर्य की किरणों के प्रकाश से पेड़-पौधे _____ (क) अधिक गर्मी महसूस करते हैं (ख) पल्लवित हो उठते हैं (ग) मुरझा जाते हैं (घ) कमजोरी महसूस करते हैं	(ख) पल्लवित हो उठते हैं
11	पेड़ की असली संतान उसका _____ ही है। (क) फल (ख) पत्ता (ग) तना (घ) बीज	(घ) बीज
12	फूलों के रस या मधु का पान कौन करता है? (क) मधुमक्खी (ख) छिपकली (ग) मच्छर (घ) मक्खी	(क) मधुमक्खी
13	‘पेड़ की बात’ पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं? (क) जगदीश चंद्र बसु (ख) जय मेहता (ग) ‘मेजर ध्यानचंद’ (घ) सुदर्शन	(क) जगदीश चंद्र बसु

7	पत्तों के अनगिनत छोटे-छोटे मुँहों को हम_____से देख सकते हैं। (क) शीशे से (ख) चश्मे से (ग) सूक्ष्मदर्शी से (घ) पाइप से	(ग) सूक्ष्मदर्शी से
8	पेड़-पौधे भी सांस लेते हैं- (क) हमेशा (ख) कभी नहीं (ग) कभी-कभी (घ) सिर्फ दिन में	(क) हमेशा
9	दिए गए शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द मिट्टी का प्रकार नहीं है- (क) काली (ख) सफेद (ग) चिकनी (घ) रेतीली	(ख) सफेद
10	दिए गए शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द अन्य से अलग है- (क) गाजर (ख) मूली (ग) आलू (घ) गोभी	(घ) गोभी

SANSKRIT

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा - षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ - 1

पाठ का नाम - वयं वर्णमालां पठामः

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	वर्णसंयोजनम् कुर्वन्तु- क् + र् + ई + इ + आ = क) क्रीडा ख) क्रिडा ग) करिडा घ) क्रीडा	क) क्रीडा
2	स् + इ + द् + ध् + आ + र् + थ् + अ +: = क) सिद्धार्थ ख) सिद्धार्थः ग) सिद्धार्थः घ) सिद्धार्थ	ख) सिद्धार्थः
3	वर्णविच्छेदम् कुर्वन्तु- सप्तर्षिः = क) स् + अ + प् + त् + अ + ष् + इ +: ख) स् + अ + प् + अ + त् + अ + र् + ष् + इ +: ग) स् + प् + त् + अ + र् + ष् + इ +: घ) स् + अ + प् + त् + अ + र् + ष् + इ +:	ग) स् + प् + त् + अ + र् + ष् + इ +:
4	विद्यालयः = क) व् + इ + द् + य् + आ + ल् + अ + य् + अ +: ख) व् + ई + द् + य् + आ + ल् + अ + ग) व् + इ + द् + आ + ल् + अ + य् + अ +: घ) व् + इ + ध् + य् + आ + ल् + अ + य् + अ +:	क) व् + इ + द् + य् + आ + ल् + अ + य् + अ +:

5	संध्यक्षराणि कति भवन्ति ? क) द्वौ ग) चत्वारः	ख) त्रयः घ) पञ्च	ग) चत्वारः
6	संस्कृते कति स्वराः भवन्ति? क) एकादश ग) द्वादश	ख) दश घ) त्रयोदश	घ) त्रयोदश
7	य , र , ल , व इमानि वर्णानि सन्ति- क) ऊष्माणः ग) स्वराः	ख) अंतःस्थः घ) स्पर्शाः	ख) अंतःस्थः
8	पितामहस्य हिंदी अर्थम् भवति? क) मामा ग) पिता	ख) चाचा घ) दादा	घ) दादा
9	ना..... का । (रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत -) क) शी ग) सि	ख) सी घ) शि	ग) सि
10	उच्चारण-स्थानानि कति भवन्ति ? क) पञ्च ग) अष्ट	ख) सप्त घ) षट्	घ) षट्
11	“क” वर्णस्य उच्चारण स्थानं भवति- क) तालुः ग) कण्ठः	ख) नासिका घ) मूर्धा	ग) कण्ठः
12	“प ” वर्णस्य उच्चारण स्थानं भवति - क) तालु ग) ओष्ठौ	ख) नासिका घ) मूर्धा	ग) ओष्ठौ
13	“त ” वर्णस्य उच्चारण स्थानं भवति - क) तालुः ग) कण्ठः	ख) दंताः घ) मूर्धा	ख) दंताः

14	चवर्गस्य अन्तर्गते वर्णानि भवन्ति - क) क्,ख्,ग्, घ्, ङ् ग) प्,फ्,ब्,भ्, म् ख) च्,छ्,ज्,झ्, ज् घ) त्,थ्,ड्,ढ्, ण्	ख) च्,छ्,ज्,झ्, ज् ङ्, ज्
15	“ज्ञ” वर्णस्य वर्णविच्छेदं भवति - क) ज्+ञ्+अ ग) ग्+य्+अ ख) ज्+य्+अ घ) क्+ष्+अ	क) ज्+ञ्+अ

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	वर्ण -विच्छेदम् कुर्वन्तु- प्रकाशः = क) प् +र् +अ +क् +आ+ श् +अ ख) प् +र् +अ +क् +आ+ श् +अ +: ग) प्+अ +र् +अ +क् +आ+ श् +अ घ) प् +र् +आ +क् +आ+ श् +अ +:	ख) प् +र् +अ +क् +आ+ श् +अ +:
2	विद्यालयः = क) व् +इ +द् +य् +आ +ल् +अ +य् +अ +: ख) व् +इ +द् +आ +ल् +अ +य् +अ +: ग) व् +इ +द् +य् +आ +ल् +अ +य् +: घ) व् +इ +द् +य् +आ +ल् +अ +य् +अ	क) व् +इ +द् +य् +आ +ल् +अ +य् +अ +:
3	वर्ण -संयोजनम् कुर्वन्तु- स् + व् + अ + स् + त् + इ + क् + अ + : = क) सावस्तिकः ग) स्वस्तिकः ख) स्वास्तिकः घ) सवस्तिकः	ग) स्वस्तिकः
4	न् + ऋ + त् + य् + अ + न् + त् + इ = क) नृत्यति ग) नृत्यनति ख) नृत्यन्ति घ) नर्त्यति	ख) नृत्यन्ति

5	संयुक्तव्यञ्जनानां वर्णवियोगं कुरुत- क्ष = क) क् + श् + अ ग) क् + ष् + अ ख) क् + स् + अ घ) क + श + अ	ग) क् + ष् + अ
6	त्र = क) त् + ऋ + अ ग) ट् + ऋ + अ ख) त् + र् + अ घ) ट् + ऋ + अ	ख) त् + र् + अ
7	ऊष्म वर्णानि सन्ति - क) य, र, ल, व ग) अं, अः ख) श, ष, स, ह घ) क, ख, ग, घ, ङ्	ख) श, ष, स, ह
8	संस्कृते कति व्यंजनानि भवन्ति? क) एकादश ग) त्रयस्त्रिंशत् ख) त्रयोदश घ) त्रिंशत्	ग) त्रयस्त्रिंशत्
9	“ट” वर्णस्य उच्चारण स्थानं भवति - क) तालुः ग) कण्ठः ख) दंताः घ) मूर्धा	घ) मूर्धा
10	पवर्गस्य अन्तर्गते वर्णानि भवन्ति- क) क्, ख, ग्, घ, ङ् ग) प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म् ख) च्, छ्, ज्, झ, ञ् घ) त्, थ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्	ग) प, फ, ब, भ, म

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कक्षा - षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ - 2

पाठ का नाम - एषः कः? एषा का? एतत् किम्?

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	लिङ्गानि कति भवन्ति ? क) चत्वारः ग) पञ्च	ख) त्रीणि घ) सप्त
2	“ एषः” इति अस्ति - क) पुल्लिङ्गः ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गः	ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गः घ) सर्वे
3	तानि सन्ति - क) बसयानम् ग) बसयानानि	ख) बसयाने घ) बसम्
4	तौ किं कुरुतः? क) नृत्यति ग) नृत्यन्ति	ख) नृत्यतः घ) नृत्यम्
5	“पत्रम्, फलम्, पुष्पम्” एतानि पदानि सन्ति - क) पुल्लिङ्गः ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गः	ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गः घ) न को अपि
6	“एतत्” इत्यस्य बहुवचनम् भविष्यति- क) एताः ग) एतानि	ख) एते घ) एषा ग) एतानि

7	----- बालकौ, रिक्तस्थानस्य पूर्तिं कुर्वन्तु- क) एताः ग) एतानि ख) एते घ) एतौ	घ) एतौ
8	मयूरौ किम् कुरुतः ? क) नृत्यतः ग) नृत्यति ख) नृत्यन्ति घ) नृत्यसि	क) नृत्यतः
9	अजाः किम् कुर्वन्ति ? क) चरन्ति ग) चरति ख) चरतः घ) पठति	क) चरन्ति
10	पुल्लिङ्गपदानि सन्ति - क) रामः ग) छात्रः ख) बालकः घ) सर्वे	घ) सर्वे
11	सः ----- ते । रिक्तस्थानं पूरयन्तु- क) ताः ग) तौ ख) ते घ) सा	ग) तौ
12	----- पुस्तकानि । क) ते ग) एतानि ख) तत् घ) एते	ग) एतानि
13	वचनानि कति भवन्ति ? क) चत्वारः ग) पञ्च ख) त्रीणि घ) सप्त	ख) त्रीणि
14	बालकौ इत्यस्मिन् पदे किम् वचनम् ? क) एकवचनम् ग) बहुवचनम् ख) द्विवचनम् घ) न कोऽपि	ख) द्विवचनम्
15	“एषा” इत्यस्य द्विवचनं भविष्यति- क) एताः ग) एतानि ख) एते घ) एषा	ख) एते

गृहकार्यम्

[illegible]

9	पत्राणि पतन्ति। = _____ पतन्ति। क) एतौ ख) एते ग) एताः घ) एतानि	घ) एतानि
10	छात्राः -----। क्रियापदम् पूरयत- क) पठति ख) पठतः ग) पठन्ति घ) पठसि	ग) पठन्ति

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पाठ - 3

पाठ का नाम- अहं च त्वं च

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	“आवाम्” इत्यस्य अर्थम् किम्? क) हम सब ख) तुम दोनों ग) तुम सब घ) हम दोनों	घ) हम दोनों
2	“वयम्” इत्यस्य एकवचनम् किम्? क) युवाम् ख) आवाम् ग) यूयम् घ) अहम्	घ) अहम्
3	अहम् शिक्षिका, ----- नाम राधिका । क) तव ख) मम ग) त्वं घ) अहम्	ख) मम
4	“वयम् पाचकाः”। प्रश्न निर्माणं कुर्वन्तु - क) वयम् काः ख) वयम् के ग) वयम् कौ घ) वयम् कः	ख) वयम् के
5	“आवाम् बालिके”। प्रश्न निर्माणं कुर्वन्तु- क) आवाम् के ख) आवाम् कौ ग) आवाम् का घ) आवाम् काः	क) आवाम् के
6	“अहम् पठामि” । बहुवचने परिवर्तनं कुर्वन्तु - क) आवाम् पठावः । ख) अहम् पठाम । ग) वयम् पठामः । घ) वयम् पठाम।	ग) वयम् पठामः

7	“यूयम्” इत्यस्मिन् पदे पुरुषं किम् ? क) प्रथमपुरुषः ख) मध्यमपुरुषः ग) उत्तमपुरुषः घ) न कोऽपि	ख) मध्यम पुरुषः
8	मम नाम नेहा , ----- नाम किम् ? क) तव ख) मम ग) त्वं घ) अहम्	क) तव
9	“यूयम्” इत्यस्य अर्थम् किम्? क) हम सब ख) तुम दोनों ग) तुम सब घ) हम सब	ग) तुम सब
10	“युवाम् बालिके स्थः” एकवचने परिवर्तनं कुर्वन्तु- क) यूयम् बालिके स्थ । ख) यूयम् बालिकाः स्थः। ग) त्वं बालिका असि । घ) युवाम् बालिके स्थ।	ग) त्वं बालिका असि
11	----- कुत्र गच्छसि? क) तव ख) मम ग) त्वं घ) अहम्	ग) त्वं
12	धाविका ----- धाविकाः । क) धाविके ख) धाविकौ ग) धाविकम् घ) धाविकायाः	क) धाविके
13	आवाम् चालकौ -----। क) सन्ति ख) स्वः ग) स्मः घ) अस्मि	ख) स्वः
14	यूयम् छात्राः -----। क) स्थ ख) स्वः ग) स्मः घ) स्थः	क) स्थ
15	सिंहाः ----- , क्रियापदेन योजयत – क) चलति ख) गर्जन्ति ग) पठति घ) लिखन्ति	ख) गर्जन्ति

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	“अहम्” इत्यस्य अर्थम् किम् ? क) हम दोनों ख) मैं ग) तुम घ) तुम दोनों	ख) मैं
2	“त्वं” इत्यस्य बहुवचनम् पदं किम्? क) युवाम् ख) आवाम् ग) यूयम् घ) वयम्	ग) यूयम्
3	चालकः ----- चालकाः। रिक्तस्थानस्य पूर्तिं कुर्वन्तु - क) चालकौ ख) चालकम् ग) चालकानि घ) चालके	क) चालकौ
4	छात्रा ----- छात्राः । रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुर्वन्तु- क) छात्रः ख) छात्राः ग) छात्रे घ) छात्रा	ग) छात्रे
5	----- सैनिकाः स्मः । रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुर्वन्तु- क) युवाम् ख) आवाम् ग) अहम् घ) वयम्	घ) वयम्
6	अहम् गायिका -----। क्रियापदं पूरयत- क) अस्ति ख) अस्मि ग) स्तः घ) सन्ति	ख) अस्मि
7	प्रश्न निर्माणम् कुर्वन्तु- युवाम् सैनिकौ स्थः। क) कौ सैनिकौ ख) के सैनिकौ ग) का सैनिकः घ) कः सैनिकः	क) कौ सैनिकौ
8	वयं धाविकाः स्थः - क) के धाविका ख) काः धाविकाः ग) कः धाविकाः घ) का धविका	ख) काः धाविकाः

9	“अहम्” इत्यस्य द्विवचनम् किम् ? क) युवाम् ग) अहम्	ख) आवाम् घ) वयम्	ख) आवाम्
10	“त्वं लेखकः असि” बहुवचने परिवर्तनं कुर्वन्तु – क) त्वं लेखकः सन्ति ग) यूयम् लेखकाः स्थ	ख) युवाम् लेखकः असि घ) युवाम् लेखकौ स्थः	ग) यूयम् लेखकाः स्थ

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विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ - 4

पाठ का नाम- अहं प्रातः उत्तिष्ठामि

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	समयं संख्याभिः लिखत- सार्ध -अष्टवादनम् । क) ८ : १५ ख) ८ : ०० ग) ८ : ३० घ) ८ : ४५	ग) ८ : ३०
2	पादोन-दशवादनम् । समयं संख्याभिः लिखत- क) ०९ : ४५ ख) १० : १५ ग) १० : ३० घ) ११ : ००	क) ०९ : ४५
3	एकादशवादनम् । समयं संख्याभिः लिखत- क) ११ : ४५ ख) ११ : १५ ग) १० : ३० घ) ११ : ००	घ) ११ : ००
4	सपादचतुर्वादनम् । समयं संख्याभिः लिखत- क) ३ : ४५ ख) ४ : १५ ग) ४ : ३० घ) ७ : ००	ख) ४ : १५
5	समयम् अक्षरैः लिखन्तु- ०३ : ४५ – क) सपाद चतुर्वादनम् ख) पादोन चतुर्वादनम् ग) पादोन त्रिवादनम् घ) सपाद त्रिवादनम्	ख) पादोन चतुर्वादनम्
6	१० : १५ -समयम् अक्षरैः लिखन्तु- क) सपाद -एकादश ख) सार्ध- एकादशवादनम् ग) पादोन -दशवादनम् घ) सपाद -दशवादनम्	घ) सपाद दशवादनम्

7	०७ : ३० –समयम् अक्षरैः लिखन्तु - क) सपाद -सप्तवादनम् ख) सार्ध- सप्तवादनम् ग) पादोन- अष्टवादनम् घ) अष्ट-वादनम्	ख) सार्ध सप्तवादनम्
8	९ : ०० – समयं संख्याभिः लिखत- क) सपाद सप्तवादनम् ख) सार्ध नववादनम् ग) अष्टवादनम् घ) नववादनम्	घ) नववादनम्
9	नव देहल्ली -अमृतसर एकसप्पैस – १ : ४५ वादने गमिष्यति – क) सार्ध एकवादाने ख) पादोन एकवादाने ग) पादोन द्विवादाने घ) सपाद एकवादाने	ग) पादोन द्विवादाने
10	प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुर्वन्तु- अहं सपाद – त्रिवादाने गृहम् आगच्छामि – क) कदा ख) कुत्र ग) किम् घ) कति	क) कदा
11	रमा सार्ध -सप्तवादाने विद्यालयं गच्छति- क)किम् ख) कति ग)कदा घ) कुत्र	ग)कदा
12	“वदति ----- वदन्ति” रिक्तस्थानम् पूरयन्तु- क) वदसि ख) वदथ ग) वदतः घ) वदामि	ग) वदतः
13	अहम् सप्तवादाने स्नानं ----- क्रियापदम् पूरयन्तु- क) करोमि ख) करोति ग) कुर्वन्ति घ) कुर्वः	क) करोमि
14	“१३” संख्यायाः स्थाने संस्कृतपदं लिखत- क) एकादश ख) त्रयोदश ग) द्वादश घ) चतुर्दश	ख) त्रयोदश
15	“१७” संख्यायाः स्थाने संस्कृतपदं लिखत- क) अष्टादश ख) नवदश ग) सप्तदश घ) षोडश	ग) सप्तदश

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	पादोन नववादनम् । समयं संख्याभिः लिखत- क) ९ : १५ ग) ९ : ३०	घ) ८ : ४५ ख) ९ : ४५ घ) ८ : ४५
2	सपाद- त्रि-वादनम् । समयं संख्याभिः लिखत- क) ३ : ४५ ग) ४ : ३०	ख) ३ : १५ घ) ४ : १५
3	समयम् अक्षरैः लिखन्तु- <u>०७ : ४५</u> क) सपाद -चतुर्वादनम् ग) पादोन- सप्तवादनम्	घ) पादोन - अष्टवादनम् ख) पादोन -चतुर्वादनम् घ) पादोन -अष्टवादनम्
4	समयम् अक्षरैः लिखत- <u>१२:३०</u> क)सार्ध - सप्तवादनम् ग) सार्ध - द्वादशवादनम्	ग) सार्ध- द्वादशवादनम् ख) सार्ध -दशवादनम् घ) सार्ध -एकादशवादनम्
5	प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुर्वन्तु- सीता <u>पादोन एकादशवादने</u> आपणं गच्छति। क) कदा ग) किम्	क) कदा ख) कुत्र घ) कति
6	धारणीयाः गुणाः सन्ति – वयं <u>सार्ध-दशवादने</u> शयनाय गच्छामः। क) किम् ग) कदा	ग)कदा ख) कति घ) कुत्र
7	धारणीयाः गुणाः सन्ति – क) सत्यभाषणम् ग) उदारता	घ) सर्वे ख) प्रेम घ) सर्वे

8	“१४ ” संख्यायाः स्थाने संस्कृतपदं लिखत- क) एकादश ग) द्वादश	ख) त्रयोदश घ) चतुर्दश
9	रमनः रोहनः च सपाद- नववादनं कार्यालयं -----। क्रियापदम् पूरयन्तु- क) गच्छति ग) गच्छन्ति	ख) गच्छतः घ) गच्छथः
10	वानराः फलानि ----- । क्रियापदम् पूरयन्तु- क) खादन्ति ग) खादत्:	ख) खादति घ) खादथः

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विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ संख्या. - 5

पाठ का नाम - शूरा: वयं धीरा: वयम्

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	शूरा: के? क) अहम् ग) भारतीया: ख) त्वम् घ) धीरा:	ग) भारतीया:
2	अहं शब्दः कस्मिन् वचने ? क) एकवचने ग) बहुवचने ख) द्विवचने घ) सर्वेषु वचनेषु	क) एकवचने
3	शूरा: के , अस्मिन् पदे सर्वनामपदं किम् अस्ति ? क) के ग) किम् ख) शूरः घ) शूरा:	क) के
4	तद् शब्दस्य पुलिङ्गम् एकवचनम् अस्ति - क) सा ग) ते ख) तः घ) सः	घ) सः
5	कस्य शब्दस्य त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु समनानि रूपाणि भवन्ति ? क) तद्। ग) युष्मद् ख) एतद् घ) किम्	ग) युष्मद्
6	विजयार्थिनः इत्यस्य शब्दस्य सन्धिविच्छेदः अस्ति - क) विजय+अर्थिनः ग) विजय+आर्थिनः ख) विजया+अर्थिणः घ) वियाय+अर्थीनः	(क) विजय+अर्थिनः

14	नामपदस्य मूलरूपं किं कथ्यते ? क) प्रातिपदिकम् ग) क्रियापदम्	ख) धातुः घ) प्रतिपादितम्	क) प्रातिपदिकम्
15	नामपदं चिनुत । क) गच्छति ग) रामः	ख) पठति घ) करोति	ग) रामः

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	रामशब्दस्य प्रथमा विभक्तेः बहुवचनम् अस्ति - क) रमाः ग) रामाः	ख) रामः घ) रामौ
2	श्रीधरभास्करवर्णकरमहोदयस्य जन्म कस्मिन् प्रदेशे अभवत् ? क) उत्तरप्रदेशे ग) जम्मूकश्मीरे	ख) मध्यप्रदेशे घ) महाराष्ट्रप्रदेशे
3	बहुवचनपदानि चिनुत - क) चिन्तकाः ग) वयम्।	ख) रामाः घ) उपर्युक्तानि सर्वाणि
4	डॉ ए०पी०जे० अब्दुलकलामः कः आसीत् ? क) धर्मगुरुः ग) वैज्ञानिकः	ख) अभिनेता घ) अधिवक्ता
5	कामना शब्दः कस्मिन् लिङ्गे वर्तते ? क) पुलिङ्गे। ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गे	ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गे घ) किमपि न
6	वञ्चना कुत्र नास्ति ? क) हृदये। ग) वाचनायाम्	ख) मनसि घ) पाठे

7	युष्मद् शब्दस्य रूपम् अस्ति - क) अहम् ग) वयम्	ख) त्वम् घ) धीराः	ख) त्वम्
8	शुद्धं पदं चिनुत - क) उज्ज्वलः ग) उत्तज्ज्वलः	ख) उज्ज्वलः घ) उज्ज्वल	ख) उज्ज्वलः
9	रिक्तस्थानं पूरयतु । रामकृष्णो दयानन्दो रवीन्द्रो _____ क) अशोकः ग) राममोहनः	ख) पुष्यमित्रः घ) खारवेलः	ग) राममोहनः
10	क्रियापदं चिनुत - क) देहि ग) बालाः	ख) परमोज्ज्वलम् घ) धीराः	क) देहि

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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा - षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ संख्या. - 6

पाठ का नाम - सः एव महान् चित्रकारः

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	राष्ट्रपतिभवनं कुत्र अस्ति ? क) उत्तरप्रदेशे ख) देहल्याम् ग) जम्मकश्मीरे घ) महाराष्ट्रे	ख) देहल्याम्
2	राष्ट्रपतिभवने पाटलपुष्पाणि कातिविधानि ? क) शताधिकानि ख) सहस्राधिकानि ग) द्व्यधिकानि घ) दशाधिकानि	(क) शताधिकानि
3	काकस्य वर्णः कः? क) श्वेतः ख) पीतः ग) रक्तः घ) कृष्णः	घ) कृष्णः
4	जपापुष्पस्य वर्णः अस्ति - क) पीतम् ख) नीलम् ग) रक्तम् घ) हरितम्	ग) रक्तम्
5	कः महान् चित्रकारः? क) सः ख) एषः ग) अहम् घ) परमेश्वरः	घ) परमेश्वरः
6	उचितं वर्गम् अस्ति - क) व्याघ्राः, शुकाः, काकाः ख) पिकः, काकः, कृष्णः ग) हरितम्, पीतम्, नीलम् घ) माला, मेधा, इन्द्रधनुः	ग) हरितम्, पीतम्, नीलम्

7	भारतीयराष्ट्रध्वजे कति वर्णाः भवन्ति ? क) त्रयवर्णाः ग) केसरवर्णः	ख) हरितवर्णः घ) श्वेतवर्णः	ग) त्रयवर्णाः
8	छात्रौ इति शब्देन सह उचितं क्रियापदं योजयन्तु। क) पश्यसि ग) पश्यामि	ख) पश्यन्ति घ) पश्यतः	घ) पश्यतः
9	राष्ट्रध्वजस्य मध्ये कः वर्णः अस्ति ? क) पीतः ग) पाटलः	ख) श्वेतः घ) नीलः	ख) श्वेतः
10	आचार्यस्य प्रावारकस्य वर्णः कः? क) कृष्णः ग) श्वेतः	ख) हरितः घ) नीलः	ग) श्वेतः
11	सायङ्काले त्वम्बरकोणे अस्य गीतस्य रचनाकारः कः अस्ति ? क) कल्लडि-कृष्णमूर्तिः ग) राजेन्द्रमिश्रः	ख) श्रीधरभास्करवर्णेकरः घ) डॉ विश्वासः	क) कल्लडि-कृष्णमूर्तिः
12	तृणस्य वर्णः कः? क) श्वेतः ग) पीतः	ख) हरितः घ) कृष्णः	ख) हरितः
13	भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत । क) शिक्षकः ग) आदित्यः	ख) मनीषः घ) मेधा	घ) मेधा
14	भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत क) व्याघ्रः ग) शुकः	ख) गजः घ) वानरः	ग) शुकः
15	पाटलपुष्पम् इत्यस्य भाषायां किं नाम अस्ति ? क) गुलाब ग) चमेली	ख) कमल घ) चम्पा	क) गुलाब

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	हरितम् इत्यस्य हिंदी भाषायां किं अर्थम् अस्ति ? क) हरा ख) लाल ग) काला घ) पीला	क) हरा
2	इन्द्रधनोः वर्णः कः ? क) अर्जुनः ख) शुचिः ग) पाटलः घ) चित्रवर्णः	घ) चित्रवर्णः
3	बहुवचनपदानि चिनुत । क) वृक्षाः ख) वर्णाः ग) हरितानि घ) उपर्युक्तानि सर्वाणि	घ) उपर्युक्तानि सर्वाणि
5	काकः शब्दः कस्मिन् लिङ्गे वर्तते ? क) पुल्लिङ्गे। ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गे ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गे घ) किमपि न	क) पुल्लिङ्गे
6	परमेश्वरः शब्दस्य सन्धिविच्छेदः अस्ति - क) परम्+ईश्वरः ख) परमे+ईश्वरः ग) परम+एश्वरः घ) परम+ईश्वरः	घ) परम+ईश्वरः
7	उच्चैः पदम् अस्ति - क) संज्ञा ख) क्रिया ग) अव्ययम् घ) किमपि न	ग) अव्ययम्
8	शुद्धं पदं चिनुत । क) जन्तुषला ख) जन्तुषाला ग) जन्तुशाला घ) जन्तुशाल	ग) जन्तुशाला
9	इन्द्रधनुषे कति वर्णाः भवन्ति ? क) नव ख) सप्त ग) अष्ट घ) एकादश	ख) सप्त
10	सम्यक् वर्गं चिनुत । क) एव, उच्चैः, सम्यक् ख) हरितः, जानन्ति, किम् ग) हरितम्, पीतम्, शुक्रः घ) आचार्यः, मेधा, चित्रकारः	क) एव, उच्चैः, सम्यक्

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कक्षा - षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ संख्या. - 7

पाठ संख्या. का नाम - अतिथिदेवो भव

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	अतिथिदेवो भव इति वाक्यम् अस्ति - क) पुराणस्य ग) उपनिषदः ख) रामचरितमानसस्य घ) रामायणस्य	ग) उपनिषदः
2	राधिकायाः गृहे के सन्ति ? क) नूतनाः अतिथयः ग) मनुष्याः ख) कुक्कुराः घ) बालिकाः	क) नूतनाः अतिथयः
3	राधिका शब्दः कस्मिन् लिङ्गे अस्ति ? क) नपुंसलिङ्गे ग) स्त्रीलिङ्गे ख) पुल्लिङ्गः घ) किमपि न	ग) स्त्रीलिङ्गे
4	मार्जार्याः शावकस्य नाम नास्ति - क) तन्वी ग) स्थूलः ख) मृद्वी घ) भीमः	ग) स्थूलः
5	मार्जार्याः कति शावकाः सन्ति ? क) चत्वारः ग) पञ्च ख) त्रयः घ) द्वौ	क) चत्वारः
6	अतिथिदेवो भव शब्दे क्रियापदम् अस्ति - क) अतिथिः ग) भव ख) देवः घ) किमपि न	ग) भव

7	अव्ययपदं अस्ति - क) गच्छति ग) भीमः	ख) बालिकाः घ) अत्र	घ) अत्र
8	पेटिका-पेटिकायाम्, उत्पीठिका-उत्पीठिकायाम्, कक्षा-_____? क) कक्षायाः ग) कक्षासु	ख) कक्षाः घ) कक्षायाम्	घ) कक्षायाम्
9	पुस्तकम्-पुस्तके, गृहम्-गृहे, भवनम्-_____? क) भवने ग) भवनायाम्	ख) भवनौ घ) भवनानाम्	क) भवने
10	ईश्वरः कुत्र अस्ति ? क) अत्र ग) सर्वत्र	ख) तत्र घ) एकत्र	ग) सर्वत्र
11	प्रकोष्ठे पुस्तकम् अस्ति । पुस्तकं कुत्र अस्ति ? क) भोजनशालायाम् ग) गृहे	ख) प्रकोष्ठे घ) अन्यत्र	ख) प्रकोष्ठे
12	सूर्यः कस्यां दिशायाम् उदेति ? क) पूर्वदिशायाम् ग) दक्षिणदिशायाम्	ख) उत्तरदिशायाम् घ) पश्चिमदिशायाम्	क) पूर्वदिशायाम्
13	भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत - क) दक्षिणतः ग) पुरतः	ख) वामतः घ) भीमः	घ) भीमः
14	पूर्वदिशायाः वामतः का दिशा अस्ति ? क) दक्षिणदिशा ग) उत्तरदिशा	ख) पश्चिमदिशा घ) पूर्वदिशा	क) दक्षिणदिशा
15	बहिः शब्दस्य योगे का विभक्तिः ? क) षष्ठी ग) पञ्चमी	ख) द्वितीया घ) प्रथमा	ग) पञ्चमी

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	रामजन्मभूमिः कुत्र अस्ति ? क) वाराणस्याम् ग) जम्मूकश्मीरे ख) अयोध्यायाम् घ) ऋषिकेशे	(ख) अयोध्यायाम्
2	गृहस्य अन्तः कुक्कुरः अस्ति । अस्मिन् वाक्ये अव्ययपदम् अस्ति - क) गृहस्य ग) कुक्कुरः ख) अन्तः घ) अस्ति	ख) अन्तः
3	अव्ययपदसमूहं चिनुत - क) अत्र, पुत्रः, कुत्र ग) एवम्, जलम्, फलम् ख) एव, च, कः घ) अन्यत्र, हि, तु	घ) अन्यत्र, हि, तु
4	राधिका मन्त्रम् इव वारं वारं किं वदति ? क) भीमः, शबलः, तन्वी ग) अतिथिदेवो भव ख) पितामही घ) मार्जाल! रे मर्जाल!	ग) अतिथिदेवो भव
5	सोमवासरस्य अग्रे (अग्रिमे दिने) कः वासरः ? क) रविवासरः ग) शनिवासरः ख) मङ्गलवासरः घ) शुक्रवासरः	ख) मङ्गलवासरः
6	शावकाः कुत्र सन्ति ? क) राधिकायाः गृहे ग) मार्गे ख) वृक्षे घ) कारयाने	क) राधिकायाः गृहे
7	ज्ञान-शब्दस्य विलोमपदम् अस्ति ? क) विज्ञानम् ग) सुज्ञानम् ख) प्रज्ञानम् घ) अज्ञानम्	घ) अज्ञानम्
8	शुद्धं पदं चिनुत - क) सार्वत्र ग) स्वर्त ख) सर्वत्र घ) सर्वत्र	घ) सर्वत्र
9	संस्कृते विभक्तयः भवन्ति? क) विंशतिः ग) नव ख) सप्त घ) दवादश	ख) सप्त

10	सिंहः _____ अस्ति _____ नास्ति। क) भोजनशालायाम्, पुस्तके ख) द्वारे, गृहे ग) वने, विद्यालये घ) लेखन्याम्, जन्तुशालायाम्	ग) वने, विद्यालये
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प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	गच्छति इत्यत्र कः धातुः ? क) गच्छ ख) गम् ग) गच् घ) चल्	ख) गम्
2	गजराजस्य पिपासाकुलं गजयूथं कुतः आगच्छति ? क) वने ख) सरोवरे ग) वनान्तरात् घ) सरोवरस्य समीपात्	ग) वनान्तरात्
3	आगच्छति इत्यत्र उपसर्गः अस्ति - क) आ ख) गच्छ् ग) ति घ) गच्छति	क) आ
4	चन्द्रस्य द्वितीयं नाम अस्ति - क) मरीचिमाली ख) सूर्यः ग) शशाङ्कः घ) शार्दूलः	ग) शशाङ्कः
5	चिन्तयन्ति इत्यत्र किं वचनम् ? क) एकवचनम् ख) त्रिवचनम् ग) द्विवचनम् घ) बहुवचनम्	घ) बहुवचनम्
6	प्रकाशयन्ति इत्यत्र धातुः अस्ति - क) काश् ख) प्रकाश ग) यन्ति घ) काशयन्ति	क) काश्

7	क्रियापदम् नास्ति - क) गजः ग) प्रकाशयन्ति ख) आगच्छन्ति घ) पिबन्ति	क) गजः
8	लेखकः-लिखति, गायकः-गायति, पाठ संख्या. कः-_____? क) खादति ग) हसति ख) पठति घ) चलति	क) पठति
9	गजराजः जले चन्द्रप्रतिबिम्बं दृष्ट्वा किं करोति ? क) हसति ग) नमति ख) जलं पिबति घ) धावति	क) नमति
10	शशकराजः गजयूथस्य कथं पलायनं कारयति - क) वपुबलेन ग) जलेन ख) बुद्धिबलेन घ) चन्द्रेण	ख) बुद्धिबलेन
11	गजयूथस्य आगमनेन शशकानां का दशा भवति ? क) सुखी भवन्ति ग) क्षतविक्षताः भवन्ति ख) दुःखी भवन्ति घ) अन्यत्र गच्छन्ति	क) क्षतविक्षताः भवन्ति
12	पठति इत्यस्मिन् पदे लकारः अस्ति - क) लट् ग) लङ् ख) लृट् घ) लोट्	क) लट्
13	भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत - क) रामः ग) गायत्री ख) बालिका घ) पठति	घ) पठति
14	गम् धातोः प्रथमपुरुषे बहुवचने किं रूपं भवति ? क) गच्छन्ति ग) गच्छामि ख) गच्छसि घ) गच्छामः	क) गच्छन्ति
15	नि उपसर्गपूर्वकं वस् धातोः प्रथमपुरुषे एकवचने किं रूपं भवति ? क) वसन्ति ग) निवसति ख) निवसन्ति घ) निवसतः	क) निवसति

(गृहकार्यम्)

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	'बुद्धिः सर्वार्थसाधिका' कथनस्य अर्थः कः ? क) बुद्धिः सर्वं दूषयति ख) बुद्धिः सर्वं साधयति ग) बुद्धिः सर्वं धनं ददाति घ) किमपि न	ख) बुद्धिः सर्वं साधयति
2	करोसि _____ कुरुथ । रिक्तं स्थानं पूरयतु । क) कुरुथः ख) करोमि ग) करिष्यामि घ) कुर्वन्ति	क) कुरुथः
3	ष्ठा धातोः लट् लकारस्य उत्तमपुरुषे एकवचने किं रूपं भवति ? क) कुर्वन्ति ख) तिष्ठन्ति ग) तिष्ठामः घ) तिष्ठामि	घ) तिष्ठामि
4	गच्छन्ति इत्यत्र कः धातुः ? क) पठ् ख) गम् ग) स्था घ) लिख्	ख) गम्
5	ददति क्रियापदे किं वचनम् ? क) एकवचनम् ख) द्विवचनम् ग) प्रथमपुरुषः घ) बहुवचनम्	घ) बहुवचनम्
6	शशकाः कुत्र निवसन्ति ? क) जलेषु ख) सरोवरेषु ग) बिलेषु घ) वनेषु	ग) बिलेषु
7	गजः इत्यस्य शब्दस्य पर्यायपदम् अस्ति - क) हस्ती ख) सिंहः ग) वानरः घ) शशकः	क) हस्ती
8	शुद्धं पदं चिनुत । क) गज ख) गजः ग) गाजः घ) गजा	ख) गजः

9	शशकः-शशकाः , रमा-रमाः , बालकः _____ क) बालके ख) बालकस्य ग) बालकयोः घ) बालकाः	घ) बालकाः
10	सिंहः _____ , लेखकः _____ उचितं क्रियापदं चिनुत । क) नृत्यति , लिखति ख) कूर्दति , पठति ग) लिखति , गर्जति घ) गर्जति , लिखति	घ) गर्जति , लिखति

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पाठ का नाम - यो जानाति स पण्डितः

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	भोजनान्ते च किं पेयं जयन्तः कस्य वै सुतः । कथं विष्णुपदं प्रोक्तं तत्रं शक्रस्य दुर्लभम् ॥ १ ॥ 'पुत्रः' इति शब्दस्य पर्यायवाची पदं किम्? (उपरोक्त श्लोके) क) जयन्तः ख) सुतः ग) पदम् घ) शक्रस्य	क) सुतः
2	तत्रं कदा पेयम् ? क) भोजनान्ते ख) अन्ते ग) विष्णुपदे घ) न कदापि	क) भोज नान्ते
3	शक्रस्य इत्यसमिन् पदे का विभक्तिः? क) सप्तमी ख) तृतीया ग) पञ्चमी घ) षष्ठी	घ) षष्ठी
4	नयन इत्यस्य पदस्य आदौ अन्ते च कः वर्णः अस्ति ? क) म ख) न ग) उभावपि घ) न कोऽपि	ख) न
5	फलाग्रे इत्यत्र के द्वे पदे स्तः? क) फला + अग्रे ख) फल + ग्रे ग) फल + अग्रे घ) फ + लाग्रे	ग) फल + अग्रे

6	किमिच्छति नरः काश्यां भूपानां को रणे हितः । को वन्द्यः सर्वदेवानां दीयतामेकमुत्तरम् ॥ - उपरोक्त श्लोके कति प्रश्नाः पृष्ठाः? क) एकः ग) त्रयः ख) द्वौ घ) चत्वारः	ग) त्रयः
7	रणे इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः? क) पञ्चमी ग) षष्ठी ख) चतुर्थी घ) सप्तमी	घ) सप्तमी
8	भूपानां पदस्य अर्थः कः ? क) राजानः ग) देवाः ख) मनुष्याः घ) काश्याम्	क) राजा नः
9	कुलालस्य गृहे ह्यर्धं तदर्थं हस्तिनापुरे । द्वयं मिलित्वा लङ्कायां यो जानाति सः पण्डितः ॥ कुलालस्य इति पदस्य अर्थम् चिनुत ? क) कुम्भकारस्य ग) लङ्कायां ख) हस्तिनापुरस्य घ) गृहे	क) कुम्भकारस्य
10	कुलालस्य गृहे किं भवति ? क) ह्यर्धम् ग) गृहे ख) पण्डितः घ) कुम्भः	घ) कुम्भः
11	हस्तिनापुरे किं अर्धमासीत्? क) कुम्भः ग) पण्डितः ख) कर्णः घ) द्वयमपि	क) कर्णः
12	द्वयं मिलित्वा कुत्र स्तः ? क) गृहे ग) लङ्कायाम् ख) हस्तिनापुरे घ) न कुत्रापि	ग) लङ्कायाम्
13	जयन्तः कस्य सुतः ? क) शक्रस्य ग) विष्णोः ख) तक्रस्य घ) भगवतः	क) शक्रस्य

14	सर्वदेवानां वन्द्यः कः ? क) भूपालः ग) उभयमपि	ख) मृत्युञ्जयः घ) न कोऽपि	ख) मृत्युञ्जयः
15	काश्यां नरः किमिच्छति? क) मृत्युः ग) विजयः	ख) जयः घ) न किमपि	क) मृत्युः

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प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	काशी नगरस्य अन्य नाम नास्ति ? क) बनारस ग) काशी	ख) वाराणसी घ) विष्णुपुरी
2	इन्द्रस्य पुत्रः वर्तते ? क) सुषेणः ग) कुबेरः	ख) जयन्तः घ) शक्रः
3	मृत्युञ्जयः इति कस्य देवस्य नाम अस्ति ? क) शिवस्य ग) शक्रस्य	ख) जयन्तस्य घ) इन्द्रस्य
4	यः कुम्भं निर्माति सः कः ? क) कुलालः ग) शक्रः	ख) मृत्युञ्जयः घ) पण्डितः
5	कस्य पदं दुर्लभं प्रोक्तम् ? क) शक्रस्य ग) काश्याः	ख) मृत्युञ्जयः घ) विष्णोः
6	काश्यां नरः किमर्थं मृत्युः इच्छति ? क) नरकाय ग) मोक्षाय	ख) ज्ञानाय घ) धनाय

7	नरः इत्यस्य पर्यायपदं नास्ति ? क) मनुष्यः ख) मृत्युञ्जयः ग) मानवः घ) जनः	ख) मृत्युञ्जयः
8	जानाति इति पदे का धातुः? क) पठ् ख) ज्ञा ग) गम् घ) पिब्	ख) ज्ञा
9	कस्य फलस्य अर्धे उपरि च वृक्षः भवति ? क) अनानासस्य ख) आमस्य ग) कदलीफलस्य घ) द्राक्षाफलस्य	क) अनानासः
10	भूपानां रणे कः हितः ? क) पराजयः ख) जयः ग) रणः घ) पराभवः	ख) जयः

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पाठ का नाम - त्वम् आपणं गच्छ

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	राकेशस्य माता का अस्ति? क) अध्यापिका ग) वैद्या ख) गृहिणी घ) लेखिका	ख) गृहिणी
2	राकेशः कुत्र गच्छति? क) कार्यालयं ग) आपणं ख) विद्यालयं घ) उद्यानं	ग) आपणम्
3	माता राकेशं किं स्वीकर्तुं प्रेषयति? क) वस्त्राणि ग) पुस्तकानि ख) खाद्यवस्तूनि घ) रुप्यकाणि	ख) खाद्यवस्तूनि
4	राकेशः आपणात् किं क्रेतुमिच्छति? क) पुस्तकम् ग) लड्डुकम् ख) चाकलेहम् घ) तैलेम्	ख) चाकलेहम्
5	माता मार्गे राकेशं कथं भवितुं सूचयति ? क) सावधानं भवतु ग) वाहनं चालयतु ख) शीघ्रं गच्छतु घ) विश्रान्तिं कुरु	क) सावधानं भवतु
6	राकेशः नीलवर्णीया - - - - - इच्छति? क) वस्त्रम् ग) लेखनीम् ख) तैलम् घ) चाकलेहम्	ग) लेखनीम्

7	राकेशः वस्तूनि स्वीकृत्य किं वदति? क) धन्यवादः ग) पुनः मिलामः	ख) स्वागतं घ) नमः	क) धन्यवादः
8	चाकलेहम् अधिकं खादनेन किं भवति? क) स्वास्थ्यस्य हानिः ग) उपयोगी	ख) स्वादिष्टम् घ) स्वास्थ्यस्य लाभः	क) स्वास्थ्यस्य हानिः
9	वस्तूनि आनेतुं राकेशः किं नीत्वा गच्छति ? क) पात्रम् ग) स्यूतम्	ख) कन्दुकम् घ) न किमपि	ग) स्यूतम्
10	आपणस्य निकटे कः संकेतः दृश्यते? क) वाहनचालकः ग) वृक्षः	ख) पथसंकेतः घ) भवनम्	ख) पथसंकेतः
11	आपणे कः गच्छति ? क) अम्बा ग) भ्राता	ख) पिता घ) राकेशः	घ) राकेशः
12	पाठे प्रयुक्तः तातः इति पदस्य अर्थः कः ? क) सखा ग) छात्रः	ख) मित्रम् घ) पिता	घ) पिता
13	गच्छतु इत्यस्मिन् पदे कः धातुः ? क) गम् ग) गमि	ख) गच्छत् घ) न किमपि	क) गम्
14	आगच्छति इत्यत्र उपसर्गः कः ? क) आग ग) आ	ख) आगम घ) आगच्छतु	ग) आ
15	गच्छतु इत्यत्र कः लकारः? क) लट् लकारः ग) लृट् लकारः	ख) लोट् लकारः घ) लुट् लकारः	ख) लोट् लकारः

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प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	राकेशः मार्गे सावधानेन गच्छति कस्याः उपदेशात् ? क) भयात् ख) मित्रस्य साहाय्यं ग) पठनं घ) मातुः उपदेशात्	घ) मातुः उपदेशात्
2	राकेशस्य एकस्याः लेखन्याः मूल्यं कियत् अस्ति? क) दश (१०) रूप्यकाणि ख) विंशतिः (२०) रूप्यकाणि ग) पञ्चदश (१५) रूप्यकाणि घ) पञ्चविंशतिः (२५) रूप्यकाणि	ख) विंशतिः (२०) रूप्यकाणि
3	राकेशः केषां नामावलिः स्वीकरोति ? क) वस्तूनां ख) रूप्यकानां ग) धनस्य घ) मार्गस्य	क) वस्तूनां
4	आपणिकः राकेशं किं पृच्छति? क) मूल्यं ख) नामावलीं ग) गृहं घ) मार्गं	ख) नामावलीं
5	आपणिकः सर्वं कुत्र स्थापयति ? क) गृहे ख) आपणे ग) स्यूते घ) मार्गे	ग) स्यूते
6	राकेशः मार्गे कस्य पालनं करोति? क) संकेतस्य ख) आपणिकस्य ग) मातुः घ) स्वप्नस्य	क) संकेतस्य
7	तातः कुतः विलम्बेन आगमिष्यति ? क) आपणात् ख) मार्गात् ग) कार्यालयात् घ) विद्यालयात्	ग) कार्यालयात्
8	अम्बा स्यूतेन सह किं ददाति ? क) वस्त्रम् ख) धनम् ग) दण्डः घ) पात्रम्	ख) धनम्

9	ददातु इत्यत्र धातुः कः ? क) दद् ग) ददत्	ख) दा घ) ददा	ख) दा
10	राकेशः आपणिकं किं सम्बोधयति? क) धनिकः ग) महोदय!	ख) आपणिकः घ) मित्र	ग) महोदय!

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पाठ का नाम - पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि

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प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	'कार्याणि केन सिध्यन्ति ? क) कथनेन ग) उद्यमेन ख) वचनेन घ) विचारेण	ग) उद्यमेन
2	'मृगाः' अत्र वचनं किम् ? क) बहुवचनम् ग) एकवचनम्। ख) द्विवचनम् घ) न कोऽपि	क) बहुवचनम्
3	'उदारचरितानां' शब्दस्य कः अर्थः? क) कृपण व्यक्तीनाम् ग) विशालहृदयानाम्। ख) लोभयुक्तानाम् घ) स्वार्थपराणाम्	ग) विशालहृदयानाम्
4	'मनोरथैः' इत्यस्य कः अर्थः? क) परिश्रमेण ग) उपायेन ख) इच्छामात्रेण घ) प्रयत्नेन	ख) इच्छामात्रेण
5	'न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति' मुखे मृगाः। प्रविशन्ति पदे कः लकारः? क) लृटलकारः ग) लङ्गलकारः ख) लटलकारः घ) लोटलकारः	ख) लटलकारः
6	पृथिव्यां कति रत्नानि? क) सप्त ग) नव ख) पञ्च घ) त्रीणि	घ) त्रीणि

7	'विनयाद्याति पात्रताम्' इत्यस्य कः अर्थः? क) विनयः केवलं शोभायै भवति। ख) विनम्रता विद्या समं अस्ति। ग) विनम्रता योग्यता प्रदानं करोति। घ) विनम्रता धनं लभते।	ग) विनम्रता योग्यता प्रदानं करोति।
8	'स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ? क) स्वर्ग ख) जननी जन्मभूमिः च ग) माता च पिता च घ) आकाशम्	ख) जननी जन्मभूमिः च
9	लङ्का कीदृशी आसीत् ? क) स्वर्णमयी ख) रजतमयी ग) ताम्रमयी घ) पाषाणमयी	क) स्वर्णमयी
10	'जननी जन्मभूमिश्च' इत्यत्र 'जननी' पदस्य अर्थः कः ? क) गुरुः ख) माता ग) स्वर्गः घ) लङ्का	ख) माता
11	'वर्धन्ते' इत्यस्य कः अर्थः? क) क्षीयते ख) वृद्धिः भवति ग) स्थिरं भवति घ) लघु भवति	ख) वृद्धिः भवति
12	'विद्या ददाति विनयं' इत्यस्य मुख्यं संदेशं किम्? क) विद्या अहंकारं ददाति ख) विद्या धनं ददाति ग) विद्या विनम्रतां उत्पादयति घ) विद्या केवलं ज्ञानं ददाति।	ग) विद्या विनम्रतां उत्पादयति
13	'नित्यं वृद्धोपसेविनः' इत्यस्य कः अर्थः? क) वृद्धजनानां सेवां सदा करोति। ख) केवलं आत्महितं चिन्तयति। ग) धनवानः सेवते। घ) विद्या वर्धते।	क) वृद्धजनानां सेवां सदा करोति।
14	श्रीरामस्य कथनेन कः अभिप्रायः? क) धनं प्रियं ख) माता मातृभूमिः च सदा प्रियं। ग) लङ्का सर्वोत्तमा घ) मातृभूमेः अनादरः ।	ख) माता मातृभूमिः च सदा प्रियं।
15	'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' अत्र कुटुम्बकम् शब्दस्य किम् अर्थः? क) धनम् ख) माता ग) परिवारः घ) मातृभूमिः।	ग) परिवारः

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि' इत्यस्य कः अर्थः? क) पाषाणखण्डानि ख) जलमन्नं सुभाषितम् ग) केवलं जलम् घ) सुवर्णम्	ख) जलमन्नं सुभाषितम्
2	'मूढैः पाषाणखण्डेषु' इत्यत्र 'मूढ' शब्दस्य कः अर्थः? क) विद्वान्: ख) अज्ञः (मूर्खः) ग) बलवान् घ) धनिकः	ख) अज्ञः (मूर्खः)
3	'वसुधैव ' इत्यस्य सन्धि-विच्छेदं किम्? क) वसुधै+एव ख) वसु+धैव ग) वसुधा+एव घ) वसु+धा	ग) वसुधा+एव
4	'उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति' इत्यत्र 'उद्यमेन' शब्दस्य कः अर्थः? क) आलस्येन ख) परिश्रमेण ग) स्वप्नेन घ) दानेन	ख) परिश्रमेण
5	'अभिवादनशीलस्य' इत्यत्र 'अभिवादनशीलः' कः? क) आलसीजनः ख) सत्कारप्रियः ग) शीलसम्पन्नः घ) वादविवादी	ख) सत्कारप्रियः
6	'चत्वारि तस्य वर्धन्ते' इत्यत्र 'चत्वारि कानि? क) आयुः, ज्ञानं, विद्या, यशः ख) आयुः, धनं, बलम्, यशः ग) धनं च विद्या च घ) आयुः, विद्या, यशः, बलम्	घ) आयुः विद्या यशः बलम् ।
7	'पात्रत्वात्' इत्यस्य परिणामः कः भवति? क) धनं लभ्यते। ख) विनयं ग) दुःखं आगच्छति। घ) ज्ञानं नष्टं भवति।	क) धनं लभ्यते।
8	'परहस्तगतं धनम्' इत्यस्य कः अभिप्रायः? क) स्वहस्ते स्थितं धनम्। ख) परस्य हस्ते स्थितं धनं निरर्थकम्। ग) परहस्तं धनं सुरक्षितम्। घ) परहस्तं धनं उपयोगीयम्।	ख) परस्य हस्ते स्थितं धनं निरर्थकम् ।
9	'अपि स्वर्णमयी लङ्का' इत्यस्य मुख्यः संदेशः कः? क) स्वर्णस्य महत्त्वं ख) धनं सर्वश्रेष्ठं ग) जननी जन्मभूमेः च श्रेष्ठता घ) स्वर्गस्य महत्त्वं।	ग) जननी जन्मभूमेः च श्रेष्ठता ।

10	'न सा विद्या न तद्धनम्' इत्यस्य कः निष्कर्षः? क) विद्या सदा उपयोगीय। ख) पुस्तकीय विद्या परहस्तं धनं च निरर्थकम्। ग) धनं सदा विद्यासमा। घ) कार्यं सदा समये सिद्ध्यति।	ख) पुस्तकीय विद्या परहस्तं धनं च निरर्थकम्
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केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा - षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ -12

पाठ का नाम ' आलस्यं हि मनुष्याणां शरीरस्थो महान् रिपुः '

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	विशाले ग्रामे कः आसीत्? क) भिक्षुकः ख) एकस्मिन् ग) शिक्षकः घ) छात्रः	क) भिक्षुकः
2	विशाले ग्रामे इत्यस्मिन् वाक्ये विशेषणम् किम्? क) ग्रामे ख) भिक्षुकः ग) आसीत् घ) विशाले	घ) विशाले
3	भिक्षुकः किं करोति स्म ? क) भिक्षाटनम् ख) कृषिकार्यम् ग) अध्यापनम् घ) भ्रमणम्	क) भिक्षाटनम्
4	भिक्षुकाय के धनं यच्छन्ति स्म ? क) सर्वजनाः ख) केचन जनाः ग) न कोऽपि घ) केवलं धनिकाः	ख) केचन जनाः
5	भिक्षुकः कस्मै दानं कर्तुं वदति? क) धनिकाय ख) गृहस्थाय ग) दरिद्राय घ) सर्वेभ्यः	ग) दरिद्राय
6	एकदा धनिकः कुतः आगच्छति ? क) तेन दरिद्रेण ख) तेन वचनेन ग) धनं सहितेन घ) तेन मार्गेण	घ) तेन मार्गेण
7	केचन जनाः तं धनं यच्छन्ति केचन च किं कुर्वन्ति? क) शिक्षणम् ख) दानं ग) तर्जनम् घ) प्रभूतं धनम्	ग) तर्जनम्

8	आलस्यं केषां शरीरस्थो महान् रिपुः? क) मनुष्याणाम् ख) धनिकानाम् ग) भिक्षुकाणाम् घ) बालानाम्	क) मनुष्याणाम्
9	आर्य! अहं प्रभूतं धनमिच्छामि इति कः उक्तवान्? क) धनिकः ख) भिक्षुकः ग) आर्यः घ) धनम्	ख) भिक्षुकः
10	भिक्षुकः भिक्षाटनं त्यक्त्वा केन धनार्जनं कृतवान्? क) भिक्षाटनेन ख) परिश्रमेण ग) व्यापारेण घ) भ्रमणेन	ख) परिश्रमेण
11	भिक्षुकः काभ्यां भिक्षां स्वीकरोति ? क) पादाभ्याम् ख) हस्ताभ्याम् ग) अक्षिभ्याम् घ) दन्तैः	ख) हस्ताभ्याम्
12	धनिकः कानि क्रेन्तुं इष्टवान्? क) शरीराङ्गानि ख) धनानि ग) वस्त्राणि घ) न किमपि	(क) शरीराङ्गानि
13	इतः गच्छ शुभं भवतु इति केन उक्तम्? क) भिक्षुकेन ख) दरिद्रेण ग) धनिकेन घ) न केनापि	ग) धनिकेन
14	केन समः बन्धुः नास्ति ? क) मित्रेण ख) धनिकेन ग) भिक्षुकेन घ) उद्यमेन	(घ) उद्यमेन
15	कस्य सफलतार्थं प्रत्यनः करणीयः ? क) मानवजीवनस्य ख) धनस्य ग) भिक्षुकस्य घ) न कस्यापि	(क) मानवजीवनस्य

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	सः भिक्षुकः कीदृशः नासीत् ? क) उन्नतः ख) दृढकायः ग) दिव्याङ्ग घ) युवकः	घ) युवकः

2	भिक्षुकः धनिकं दृष्ट्वा किं चिन्तयति? क) अहो दुर्भाग्यम् ख) अहो मम भाग्यम् ग) अयं दुर्लभः घ) न किमपि	ख) अहो मम भाग्यम्
3	मनुष्याणां शरीरस्थो महान् रिपुः कः? क) दारिद्र्यम् ख) प्रभूतं धनम् ग) दानम् घ) आलस्यम्	घ) आलस्यम्
4	भिक्षुकः धनिकात् किमिच्छति? क) दैन्यम् ख) प्रभूतं धनम् ग) स्वल्पं धनम् घ) वचनम्	ख) प्रभूतं धनम्
5	धनिकः कति रूप्यकैः शरीराङ्गानि क्रेतुम् इष्टवान्? क) शताधिकैः ख) लक्ष्याधिकैः ग) सहस्राधिकैः घ) दशाधिकैः	ग) सहस्राधिकैः
6	सौभाग्येन एव वयं किं प्राप्तवन्तः? क) मानवजन्म ख) धनम् ग) भिक्षाम् घ) दारिद्र्यम्	घ) मानवजन्म
7	भिक्षुकः कथं जीवनयापनम् आरब्धवान्? क) सगौरवम् ख) अहंकारेण ग) निर्धनतया घ) धर्मेण	क) सगौरवम्
8	किं कृत्वा न अवसीदति ? क) अहंकारः ख) भ्रमणम् ग) समययापनम् घ) उद्यमः	घ) उद्यमः
9	अहम् अतीव दरिद्रः अस्मि इति कः उक्तवान्? क) भिक्षुकः ख) धनिकः ग) पथिकः घ) अज्ञातजनः	क) भिक्षुकः
10	रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत किमर्थं त्वम् आत्मानं मन्यसे ? क) धनिकः ख) भिक्षुकः ग) दुर्बलः घ) सबलः	ग) दुर्बलः

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प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	“छात्रः अस्ति” इति प्रथमपुरुषस्य एकवचनरूपं अस्ति, “छात्रौ स्तः” इति प्रथमपुरुषस्य द्विवचनरूपं अस्ति, तर्हि “छात्राः सन्ति” इति प्रथमपुरुषस्य बहुवचने रूपं “छात्राः _____” इति भवति। क) अस्मि ग) सन्ति ख) स्थः घ) असि	ग) सन्ति
2	संसारेऽस्मिन् प्राणिषु नयनं भवति? क) त्रीणि ग) एकम् ख) द्वे घ) चत्वारि	ख) द्वे
3	अस्माकं हस्ते अङ्गुलानि सन्ति। क) चत्वारि ग) द्वे ख) पञ्च घ) सप्त	ख) पञ्च
4	जनवरीमासे दिनानां संख्या भवति। क) पञ्चविंशतिः ग) एकत्रिंशत् ख) त्रिंशत् घ) अष्टाविंशतिः	ग) एकत्रिंशत्
5	सङ्गीतं मधुरं भवति, संगीते स्वरानां संख्या _____ भवन्ति। क) त्रयः ग) सप्त ख) अष्ट घ) नव	ग) सप्त
6	सप्ताहेषु सप्तदिनानि भवन्ति। तथैव वर्षेषु _____ मासाः भवन्ति। क) अष्टादश ग) पञ्चदश ख) द्वादश घ) दश	ख) द्वादश

7	के धरणीं धरन्ति? क) अष्ट दिग्गजाः ग) अष्ट स्वामिनः	ख) अष्ट देवाः घ) अष्ट देशाः	(क) अष्ट दिग्गजाः
8	विस्तृते आकाशे कति ग्रहाः विचरन्ति स्वच्छन्दतया? (क) पञ्च (ग) अष्ट	ख) सप्त घ) नव	घ) नव
9	कार्तिकेयः/सुरसेनानि कतिमुखदेवः अस्ति? क) पञ्चमुखः ग) नवमुखः	ख) सप्तमुखः घ) षड्मुखः	घ) षड्मुखदेवः
10	जनाः ऊर्ध्वं अधस्तात् च लोकानां संख्या स्वीकुर्वन्ति? \क) सप्त ग) नव	ख) पञ्च घ) त्रयः	क) सप्त
11	देवाधिदेव शिवः अस्ति? क) त्रिनयनशिवः ग) पञ्चनयनशिवः	ख) द्विनयनशिवः घ) अष्टनयनशिवः	क) त्रिनयनदेवः
12	सृष्टेः निर्माता ब्रह्मा कतिमुखदेवः अस्ति? क) पञ्चमुखः ग) त्रिमुखः	ख) चतुर्मुखः घ) द्विमुखः	ख) चतुर्मुखः
13	आकाशे कति सूर्यः उदेति प्रतिदिने? क) द्वौ ग) चत्वारि	ख) एकः घ) अनन्ताः	ख) एकः
14	का अति सरला ? क) जनगणना ग) संख्यागणना	ख) पशुगणना घ) छात्रगणना	ग) संख्यागणना
15	रात्रौ आकाशे चन्द्रः उदेति। क) एकः ग) अनन्तः	ख) चत्वारः घ) पञ्च	क) एकः

गृहकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	24 इति संख्यां संस्कृतभाषायां भवति। क) चत्वारिंशत् ख) चतुर्दश (ग) चतुर्विंशतिः घ) चतुस्त्रिंशत्	(ग) चतुर्विंशतिः
2	पादयोः अङ्गुलयः भवन्ति। क) दश ख) षड् ग) पञ्च घ) अष्ट	क) दश
3	“सप्तविंशतिः” इति संख्या पश्चात् संख्या _____ भवति – क) षड्विंशतिः ख) एकोनत्रिंशत् ग) अष्टाविंशतिः घ) त्रिंशत्	(ग) अष्टाविंशतिः
4	मानवशरीरेषु _____ कर्णौ स्तः। क) द्वौ ख) त्रयः ग) चत्वारः घ) पञ्च	क) द्वौ
5	जनवरीमासे एकत्रिंशत् दिनानि भवन्ति तथैव फरवरीमासे _____ भवन्ति। क) एकत्रिंशत् ख) अष्टाविंशतिः ग) त्रिंशत् घ) सप्तविंशतिः	(ख) अष्टाविंशतिः
6	“पञ्चाशत्” इति संस्कृतसंख्या _____ अङ्केषु प्रयुक्तो भवति। क) 45 ख) 49 ग) 50 घ) 51	ग) 50
7	पशूनां कति पादानि भवन्ति? क) चत्वारि ख) द्वे ग) सप्त घ) नव	(क) चत्वारि
8	गृहस्य _____ दिशाः भवन्ति? क) सप्त ख) दश ग) पञ्च घ) एकादशः	ख) दश
9	अस्माकं देशे _____ राज्यानि सन्ति। क) अष्टाविंशतिः ख) पञ्चविंशतिः ग) चतुस्त्रिंशत् घ) एकादश	क) अष्टाविंशतिः

10	कति महासागराः सन्ति संसारे? क) पञ्च ग) एकः	ख) नव घ) त्रयः	क) पञ्च
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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा - षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ - 14

पाठ का नाम - माधवस्य प्रियम् अङ्गम्

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	सर्वे मनुष्याः पादेन किं कुर्वन्ति? क) खादन्ति ख) लिखन्ति ग) शृण्वन्ति घ) गच्छन्ति	घ) गच्छन्ति
2	मार्गेण यानानां ध्वनिं श्रुत्वा कः सावधानं करोति? क) जिह्वा ख) कर्णौ ग) हस्तः घ) मुखम्	ख) कर्णौ
3	मनुष्याणां शरीरे उदरस्य कार्यम् अस्ति - क) पाचनम् ख) शयनम् ग) लेखनम् घ) गमनम्	क) पाचनम्
4	मनुष्याः कङ्कणम् कुत्र धारयन्ति? क) मणिबन्धे ख) मस्तिष्के ग) नासिकायाम् घ) कण्ठे	क) मणिबन्धे
5	यथा मानवाः पादेन गच्छन्ति तर्हि बुद्ध्या __ क) गायन्ति ख) चिन्तयन्ति ग) कूर्दन्ति घ) गच्छन्ति	ख) चिन्तयन्ति
6	“अङ्गानि” इत्यस्मिन् शब्दे विभक्तिः अस्ति। क) तृतीया ख) प्रथमा ग) चतुर्थी घ) पञ्चमी	ख) प्रथमा

7	यदि कर्णाभ्यां शृणोमि तर्हि नासिकया -----। क) गच्छामि ग) जिघ्रामि	ख) खादामि घ) वदामि	ग) जिघ्रामि
8	“चलति” इत्यत्र कः लकारः? क) लृट् ग) लट्	ख) लुट् घ) लिङ्	ग) लट्
9	मुखात् भोजनं कुतः प्राप्नोति ? क) उदरे ग) कर्णे	ख) पादे घ) हस्ते	क) उदरे
10	नेत्रैः रूपं सप्तविधं इति अनुभवन्ति जनाः तथैव नासिकया किम् अनुभवन्ति - क) सुरभिः - असुरभिः ग) लवणम्	ख) रसम् घ) मधुरम्	क) सुरभिः असुरभिः
11	ललाटोपरि किम् अस्ति - क) केशाः ग) उदरम्	ख) दन्ताः घ) नासिका	क) केशाः
12	नासिकायां कति छिद्रम् ? क) पञ्च ग) सप्त	ख) द्वे घ) नव	ख) द्वे
13	कक्षायां बालकानां केशानां वर्णं प्रायः -----भवति। क) कृष्णम् ग) कपोतम्	ख) हरितम् घ) पीतम्	क) कृष्णम्
14	भुजाभ्यां जनैः किम् अनुभवन्ति - क) बलम् ग) धावनम्	ख) दर्शनम् घ) गमनम्	क) बलम्
15	उपनेत्रं केन सहायेन धारयामः? क) कर्णाभ्यां सह ग) उदरेण सह	ख) दन्तैः सह घ) पादेन सह	क) कर्णाभ्यां सह

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	ललाटः इत्यस्मिन् पदे प्रथमा विभक्तिः भवति तर्हि ललाटे इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः - क) तृतीया ख) पञ्चमी ग) द्वितीया घ) सप्तमी	घ) सप्तमी
2	“अनुभवति” इत्यत्र उपसर्गः अस्ति। क) भवति ख) अनु ग) वति घ) ति	ख) अनु
3	“शृण्वन्तु” इत्यत्र लकारो वर्तते। क) लोट् ख) लिट् ग) लृट् घ) लङ्	क) लोट्
4	“भवन्तः अपि मम प्रियाः” अत्र विशेषणपदं _____ अस्ति। क) मम ख) प्रियाः ग) भवन्तः घ) सर्वे	ख) प्रियाः
5	मीनाक्षी धावति- क) पादद्वयेन ख) कर्णद्वयेन ग) नयनद्वयेन घ) हस्तद्वयेन	क) पादद्वयेन
6	“अनुक्षणम्” अस्य शब्दस्य हिन्दीभाषायां किम् अर्थम् भवति? क) थोड़ी देर ख) उसी समय ग) कल शाम घ) बहुत देर	ख) उसी समय
7	मम द्वौ हस्तौ स्तः। मम एका _____ अस्ति। क) दन्तः ख) हस्तौ ग) जिह्वा घ) केशाः	ग) जिह्वा
8	अधोलिखितेषु शब्देषु उपसर्गरहितः शब्दः अस्ति। क) सूचना ख) अनुवदति ग) प्राप्नोति घ) अवगच्छन्ति	क) सूचना
9	मनुष्याः भोजनं कुर्वन्ति - क) ललाटेन ख) स्कन्धेन ग) कपोलेन घ) मुखेन	घ) मुखेन

10	अधोलिखितेषु भिन्नप्रकृतिकं शब्दं चिनुत। क) बाहुभ्याम् ग) नेत्राभ्यां	ख) कर्णाभ्याम् घ) मुखेन	घ) मुखेन
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एल ए टी कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा - षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ - 15

पाठ का नाम - वृक्षाः सत्पुरुषाः इव

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	छायामन्यस्य कुर्वन्ति इत्यत्र "अन्यस्य" पदस्य विभक्ति का? क) प्रथमा ग) षष्ठी ख) चतुर्थी घ) सप्तमी	ग) षष्ठी
2	"फलानि अपि परार्थाय" इत्यत्र "परार्थाय" पदस्य अर्थः कः? क) आत्मार्थाय ग) भोजनाय ख) परोपकाराय घ) गमनाय	ख) परोपकाराय
3	"स्वयम् आतपे तिष्ठन्ति" इत्यत्र 'तिष्ठन्ति' क्रियापदे लकारः कः? क) लङ्लकारः ग) लट्लकारः ख) लोट्लकारः घ) विधिलिङ्लकारः	ग) लट्लकारः
4	"वृक्षाः सत्पुरुषाः इव" इत्यत्र "सत्पुरुषाः" पदस्य पर्यायः कः? क) सज्जनाः ग) बालकाः ख) दुर्जनाः घ) मित्राणि	क) सज्जनाः
5	"फलानि अपि परार्थाय यच्छन्ति" इत्यत्र 'यच्छन्ति' इत्यस्मिन् पदे धातुः कः? क) यज् ग) कृ ख) दा घ) स्था	क) यज्
6	"फलान्यपि" शब्दस्य व्याकरणीयविच्छेदः कः? क) फलस्य + नि ग) फ + लानि+ अपि ख) फल + नि घ) फलानि+अपि	घ) फलानि+ अपि

7	"अहं गच्छामि" इत्यत्र "गच्छामि" क्रियापदस्य लकारः कः? क) लट्लकारः ग) लोट्लकारः	ख) लङ्लकारः घ) विधिलिङ्लकार	क) लट्लकारः
8	"दशवापीसमो हृदः" इत्यत्र 'हृदः' पदस्य पर्यायः कः? क) तालः ग) जलाशयः	ख) कुण्डः घ) नदी	ग) जलाशयः
9	अस्माकं शरीरम् -----अस्ति। क) परोपकाराय ग) भोजनाय	ख) शयनाय घ) भाषणाय	क) परोपकाराय
10	"परोपकाराय फलन्ति वृक्षाः" इत्यत्र क्रियापदं किम्? क) फलन्ति ग) वृक्षाः	ख) परोपकाराय घ) पर	क) फलन्ति
11	"नद्यः अम्भः स्वयमेव न पिबन्ति" इत्यत्र 'अम्भः' पदस्य अर्थम् भवति? क) फलम् ग) तक्रम्	ख) जलम् घ) पुष्पम्	ख) जलम्
12	"फलानि अपि परार्थाय" इत्यत्र 'फलानि' पदे वचनं किम्? क) एकवचनम् ग) बहुवचनम्	ख) द्विवचनम् घ) न वचनम्	ग) बहुवचन
13	"परोपकाराय" अस्य शब्दस्य अर्थम् अस्ति? क) आत्म रक्षा के लिए ग) उपभोग के लिए	ख) दूसरों के हित के लिए घ) खेल के लिए	ख) दूसरों के हित लिए
14	"वृक्षाः सत्पुरुषाः इव" इत्यत्र 'सत्पुरुषाः' पदे वचनं किम्? क) एकवचनम् ग) बहुवचनम्	ख) द्विवचनम् घ) अव्यक्तम्	ग) बहुवचनम्
15	"दशपुत्रसमः द्रुमः" इत्यत्र 'द्रुमः' अस्य पदस्य अर्थः कः? क) गावः ग) वृक्षः	ख) तडागः घ) कुण्डः	(ग) वृक्षः

कक्षाकार्यम्

प्र.स.	प्रश्नानि	उत्तराणि
1	'स्वयम् आतपे तिष्ठन्ति' इत्यत्र "आतपे" पदे का विभक्तिः ? क) प्रथमा ख) द्वितीया ग) सप्तमी घ) तृतीया	ग) सप्तमी
2	"वृक्षाः परोपकाराय फलन्ति" इत्यत्र "परोपकाराय" पदे किम् कारकम्? क) कर्ता ख) सम्प्रदानम् ग) कर्मम् घ) अधिकरणम्	ख) सम्प्रदानम्
3	"फलानि अपि परार्थाय" इत्यत्र "अपि" शब्दमस्ति ? क) धातुपदम् ख) क्रियापदम् ग) संज्ञापदम् घ) अव्ययपदम्	घ) अव्ययपदम्
4	"छायामन्यस्य कुर्वन्ति" इत्यत्र "कुर्वन्ति" क्रियापदे पुरुषः कः? क) उत्तमपुरुषः ख) मध्यमपुरुषः ग) प्रथमपुरुषः घ) न कोऽपि	ग) प्रथमपुरुषः
5	"तिष्ठन्ति" स्वयमातपे। अत्र तिष्ठन्ति पदे वचनं किम्? क) एकवचनम् ख) द्विवचनम् ग) बहुवचनम् घ) सर्वे	ग) बहुवचनम्
6	"परोपकाराय दुहन्ति गावः" इत्यत्र 'दुहन्ति' पदस्य धातुः कः? क) दुह् ख) दा ग) गम् घ) धा	क) दुह्
7	"अहो एषां वरं जन्म" इत्यत्र 'जन्म' इत्यस्मिन् पदे वचनं किम्? क) एकवचनम् ख) द्विवचनम् ग) बहुवचनम् घ) अन्यत्	क) एकवचनम्
8	"सर्वप्राण्युपजीवनम्" इत्यत्र 'प्राण्युपजीवनम्' पदस्य सन्धि-विच्छेदः कः? क) प्राणि+उपजीवनम् ख) प्राण्यु+पजीवनम् ग) प्राण्य्+उपजीवनम् घ) प्राण+उपजीवनम्	क) प्राणि+उपजीवनम्

9	" धन्याः-----येषां विमुखाः यान्ति नार्थिनः। रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत- क) पृथ्वी ख) नद्यः ग) महीरुहा घ) जलम्	ग) महीरुहा
10	"छायामन्यस्य कुर्वन्ति" इत्यत्र 'कुर्वन्ति' पदस्य लकारः कः? क) लट्लकारः ख) लङ्लकारः ग) लोट्लकारः घ) विधिलिङ्लकारः	क) लट्लकारः

MATHEMATICS

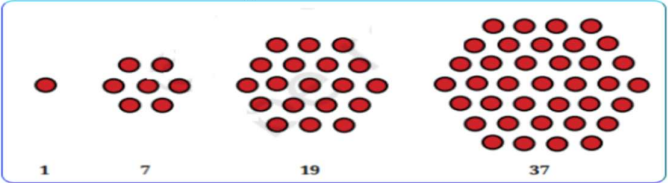
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CHAPTER NAME - PATTERNS IN MATHEMATICS

S.No	QUESTIONS	ANSWER
1	The sum of two consecutive triangular numbers is a a) Square number b) Cube number c) Hexagonal number d) Virahanka number	a) Square number
2	The number sequence 1,3,6,10,15,21,28,..... is c) Square number b) Cube number d) Hexagonal number d) Triangular numbers	d) Triangular numbers
3	The sum of first 8 consecutive odd numbers is a) 28 b) 33 c) 64 d) 56	C) 64
4	The number sequence 1,8,27,64,125,216,.... Is a) Square number b) Cube number c) Hexagonal number d) Triangular numbers	b) Cube numbers
5	Which of the following numbers can be represented as a triangle and a square shape? a) 15 b) 21 c) 36 d) 49	C) 36
6	Which of the following is sequence of Virahanka numbers. a. 1,8,27,64,125,216.. b. 1,2,3,4,5,6,..... c. 1,2,3,5,8,13,21,..... d. 1,3,5,7,9,11,.....	C) 1,2,3,5,8,13,21,
7	Which shape is added to each side of the Koch snowflake in every iteration? a) Circle b) Square c) Triangle d) Hexagon	C . Triangle
8	The sequence 2,3,5,7,11, Is known as a) prime numbers b) Square numbers c) cube numbers d) Triangular numbers	a) prime numbers

9	The number sequence 1,4,9,16,25,36,... Is a) Square numbers b) Cube numbers c) Hexagonal number d) Triangular numbers	a. square number
10	How many line segments are there in the given figure?  a) 14 b) 21 c) 28 d) 35	b) . 21
11	What is the next number in the sequence : 1,4,9,16,? a) 18 b) 25 c) 23 d) 19	b) . 25
12	What are triangular numbers: a) Numbers that form a triangle b) Multiples of 3 c) Numbers arranged in triangular patterns d) Odd numbers	a) Numbers that form a triangle.
13	What is the next number in the sequence 1,3,9,27,..? a) 30 b) 243 c) 81 d) 187	c . 81
14	How are square numbers created? a) By multiplying numbers by 2 b) By adding consecutive numbers c) By adding odd numbers d) By adding cubes	c . By adding odd numbers
15	Which of the following is an example of a number pattern? a) prime numbers b) odd numbers c) natural numbers d) All of these	d . All of these

HOMEWORK

S.No	QUESTIONS	ANSWER
1	What is the next number in the sequence 3,6,9,12,15,18,.... a) 20 b) 21 c) 22 d) 23	b) 21
2	What is the next number in the sequence 1,2 4,8,16,.... a) 18 b) 24 c) 32 d) 36	c) 32
3	The sum of first 12 consecutive odd numbers is a) 120 b) 124 c) 144 d) 24	C) 144
4	What is the 4 th shape in a pattern when we starts with a triangle and the number of sides increases by 1 with each shape ? a) Square b) Pentagon c) Hexagon d) Heptagon	C) Hexagon
5	Which of the following is the sequence of prime numbers a) 1,2,3,4,5,... b) 2,3,5,7,11, c) 1,3,5,7,9,11,..... d) 1,4,9,16,25,.....	b) 2,3,5,7,..
6	Which of the following is the sequence of square numbers a) 1,2,3,4,5,... b) 2,3,5,7,11, c) 1,3,5,7,9,11,..... d) 1,4,9,16,25,.....	d) 1,4,9,16.....
7	If a bakery arranges cookies in rows of 1,4,9,16 and so on, How many cookies will be in the 7 th row? a) 25 b) 35 c) 21 d) 49	d) 49
8	What do we call the pattern 1,7,19,37 ?  a) Square number b) Cube number c) Hexagonal number d) Virahanka number	c)Hexagonal number .

9	The sequence 1,2,3,5,8,13,21,... is known as a) Square number b) Cube number c) Hexagonal number d) Virahanka number	d) Virahanka number
10	Assertion: $1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19=100$ Reason: By adding up n consecutive odd numbers, we get square of number n Choose the correct option : a)Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion c)Assertion is true and the reason is false. d) Assertion is false and the reason is true.	a)Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion

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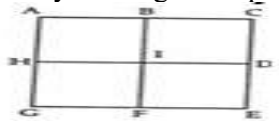
LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - MATHS

CHAPTER NO. - 2

CHAPTER NAME - LINES AND ANGLES

CLASS WORK

S.No	QUESTIONS	ANSWER
1	Which of the following has no end point ? a) Line b) Ray c) Line segment d) None of these	a) Line
2	Number of lines which can be drawn passing through one point. a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) Infinite	d) Infinite
3	Number of lines which can be drawn passing through two points. a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) Infinite	a) 1
4	The measure of right angle is ____ a) 45^0 b) 90^0 c) 180^0 d) 270^0	b) 90^0
5	The measure of straight angle is ____ a) 45^0 b) 90^0 c) 180^0 d) 360^0	c) 180^0
6	The measure of complete angle is ____ a) 45^0 b) 90^0 c) 180^0 d) 360^0	d) 360^0
7	How many line segments present in the given figure ?  a) 4 b) 6 c) 10 d) 18	d) 18

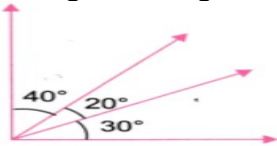
8	Angle between two opposite rays is a) Acute angle c) Right angle	b) Obtuse angle d) Straight angle	d) Straight angle
9	How many right angles are turned by hour hand of a clock when it moves from 2 to 11. a) 1 right angle c) 3 right angles	b) 2 right angles d) 4 right angles	c) 3 right angles
10	If a bicycle wheel has 36 spokes, what is the measure of angle between two spokes ? a) 30^0 c) 10^0	b) 36^0 d) 60^0	c) 10^0
11	A point is described as a _____ a) Line c) Precise location	b) Shape d) Length	c) Precise location
12	A line is defined as _____ a) A portion of a ray b) A line segment that extends endlessly in both directions c) A closed figure d) Straight line with one end .		b) A line segment that extends endlessly in both directions
13	An acute angle measure a)More than 0^0 but Less than 90^0 b) exactly 90^0 c) More than 90^0 but Less than 180^0 d) exactly 180^0		a)More than 0^0 but Less than 90^0
14	An obtuse angle measure a) Less than 90^0 b) 90^0 c) Between 90^0 and 180^0 d) between 180^0 and 360^0		c) Between 90^0 and 180^0
15	Which tool is used to measure angle a) Ruler c) Protractor	b) Compass d) Divider	c) Protractor

HOMEWORK

S.No	QUESTIONS	ANSWER
1	Which of the following has two end point ? a) Line b) Ray c) Line segment d) None of these	c) Line segment
2	Number of lines which can be drawn passing through three points. a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) Infinite	a) 1
3	How many right angles are turned by hour hand of a clock when it moves from 4 to 10. a) 1 right angle b) 2 right angles c) 3 right angles d) 4 right angles	b) 2 right angles
4	One complete angle has _____ a) 1 right angle b) 2 right angles c) 3 right angles d) 4 right angles	d) 4 right angles
5	Straight angle can have a) Two acute angles b) Two obtuse angles c) Two right angles d) None of the above	c) Two right angles
6	Reflex angle measures a) Less than 90^0 b) Between 90^0 and 180^0 c) Between 180^0 and 360^0 d) 360^0	c) Between 180^0 and 360^0
7	A protractor is used to measure a) Line segment b) Angles c) Triangles d) None of these	b) Angles
8	The number of line segments can be named in the given figure are  a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20	b) 10
9	Measures of the two angles between hour and minute hands of a clock at 9 0 'clock are a) 60° , 300° b) 270° , 90° c) 75° , 285° d) 30° , 330°	b) 270° , 90°

10

The number of angles in the given figure



a) 3

c) 5

b) 4

d) 6

d) 6

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SUBJECT - MATHS
CHAPTER NO. - 3
CHAPTER NAME - NUMBER PLAY

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Q1.The greatest number among the following is a) 5950089 b) 5950809 c) 5950098 d) 5950908	(d) 5950908
2	the smallest number among the following is a) 123489 b) 123498 c) 123479 d) 123497	c) 123479
3	the largest number using 1,0,5,8,9 is a)98510 b) 98501 c) 95801 d) 98105	a) 98510
4	The largest 5-digit number having three different digits is a) 98978 b) 99897 c) 99987 d) 98799	c) 99987
5	the smallest 4-digit number having three different digits is a) 1102 b) 1012 c) 1020 d) 1002	d) 1002
6	the product of successor and predecessor of 999 is a) 999000 b) 998000 c) 989000 d) 1998	b) 998000)
7	how many times will the digit 4 occur between 1 to 50 a) 10 b) 15 c) 14 d) none of above	c) 14
8	which is the supercell among 456, 567, 303 a) 567 b) 303 c) 456 d) none	a) 567
9	which of the following is true? a) 2 is the only even prime number. b) 1 is smallest prime number. c) 2 is smallest 1 digit number. d) 3 is smallest odd number.	a) 2 is the only even prime number.

10	which of the following is a palindrome number: a) 102 c) 203	b) 202 d) 220	b) 202
11	how many 3-digit palindrome numbers are possible? a) 999 c) 90	b) 900 d) 9	c) 90
12	the predecessor of 1 lakh is a) 99000 c) 999999	b) 99999 d) 100001	b) 99999
13	one million is equal to a) 1 lakh c) 1 crore	b) 10 lakh d) 10 crore	b) 10 lakh
14	on the number line, the integer 5 is located a) to the left of 0 c) to the left of 1	b) to the right of 0 d) to the left of -2	b) to the right of 0
15	the greatest integer lying between -10 and -15 is a) -10 c) -15	b) -14 d) -11	d) -11

HOMEWORK		
Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The largest 4-digit number, using any one digit twice, from digits 5, 9, 2 and 6 is a) 9652 b) 9562 c) 9659 d) 9965	d) 9965
2	The Difference of successor and predecessor of 999 is a) 2 b) 1 c) 0 d) 9	a) 2
3	A whole number is added to 25 and the same number is subtracted from 25. The sum of the resulting numbers is a) 0 b) 25 c) 50 d) 75	c) 50
4	Which of the following pairs are not coprime? a) 8, 10 b) 11, 12 c) 1, 3 d) 31, 33	a) 8, 10
5	$3 \times 10000 + 7 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 4$ is the same as a) 3794 b) 37940 c) 37904 d) 379409	c) 37904
6	How many integers are there between -9 and -2 ? a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 7	a) 6
7	$1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + 7 - 8 + 9 - 10$ is equal to a) 6 b) -5 c) -4 d) 0	b) -5
8	The integer with negative sign $(-)$ is always less than a) 0 b) -3 c) -1 d) -2	a) 0
9	The successor of the predecessor of -50 is a) -48 b) -49 c) -50 d) -51	c) -50
10	Which is the super cell among 7896, 7967, 7787 a) 7896 b) 7967 c) 7787 d) all of these	b) 7967

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VI

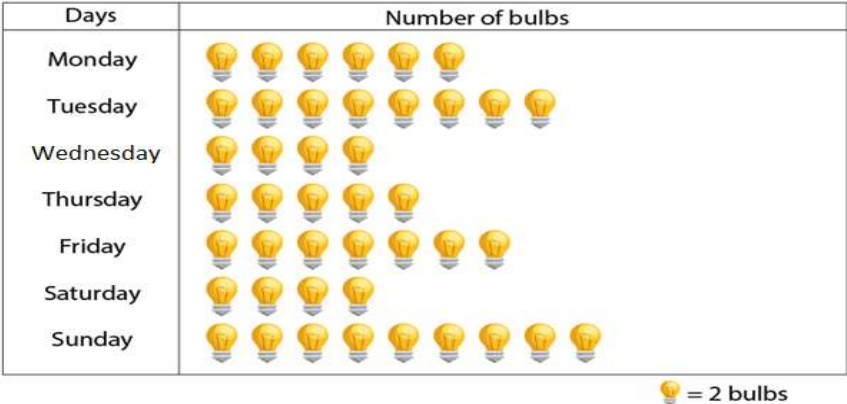
SUBJECT - MATHS

CHAPTER NO. - 4

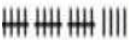
CHAPTER NAME - DATA HANDLING AND PRESENTATION

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
	Sanjay asked his students about the sizes of the shoes they wear. He noted the data on the board. 5,5,3,4,3,4,5,5,4,5,5,4,5,6,4,3,5,6,4,6,4,5,7,5,6,4 Answer the following Questions from Qno 1 to 3	
1	There are _____ students who wear shoe size 5. a) 9 b) 6 c) 10 d) 8	c) 10
2	What is the largest and the smallest size of the shoe ? a) 7 and 4 b) 6 and 3 c) 7 and 3 d) 7 and 6	c) 7 and 3
3	How many students are there in total? a) 25 b) 26 c) 24 d) 27	b) 26
4	Which of the following number is represented by the tally :  a) 8 b) 14 c) 15 d) 19	d. 19

	The sale of bulbs on different days in a week was recorded as	
	 🔦 = 2 bulbs	
5	Observe the pictograph and Answer the following questions from 5 to 9:- How many bulbs were sold on Friday a) 7 b) 14 c) 10 d) None of these	4)
6	If one bulb was sold at the rate of Rs 10, what was the total earning on Sunday? a) Rs. 100 b) Rs. 150 c) Rs. 160 d) Rs 180	d). (Rs 180)
7	Difference between bulbs sold on Tuesday and Wednesday is a) 4 b) 8 c) 10 d) 6	b). (8)
8.	If one bulb was sold at the rate of Rs 5, what was the total earning on Wednesday ? a) 40 b) 50 c) 20 d) 15	a). (40)
9.	On Which day maximum number of bulbs were sold ? a) .Monday b). Thursday c). Sunday d). Tuesday	c). Sunday
10	In a bar graph, the of bar indicates the total frequency of occurrence. a) width b) Height c) Scale d) None of these	b). height

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The marks (out of 10) obtained by 28 students in a Mathematics test are listed as below: 8, 1, 2, 6, 5, 5, 5, 0, 1, 9, 7, 8, 0, 5, 8, 3, 0, 8, 10, 10, 3, 4, 8, 7, 8, 9, 2, 0 the number of students who scored marks less than 4 is a) 15 b) 13 c) 12 d) 10	d(10)
2	State Which of the following is True: a) pictographs are pictorial representations of the numerical data. b) bar graphs are pictorial representations of the numerical data. c) both a and b are true d) both A and B are False	(c) both are true
3	 State The number represented by given tallies a) 12 b) 7 c) 2 d) 10	b) 7
4	Fill in the Blanks: A _____ is the collection of numbers gathered to give some meaningful information. a) scale b) pictograph c) data d) tally mark	c) Data
5	The number of two wheelers owned individually by each of 50 families are listed below. 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1 the number of families having two or more, two wheelers is represented by the tally marks . a)  b)  c)  d) None of above	a) . 

In a village, six fruit merchants sold the following number of fruit baskets in a particular season:

Merchant	Number of Fruit Baskets
Rahim	
Lakhan pal	
Anwar	
Martin	
Ranjit singh	
Joseph	

 = 100 fruit baskets

Observe the above pictograph and answer the following questions from 6 to 10.

6	Which merchant sold the maximum number of baskets? a)Martin c) Rahim	b) Anwar d) Joseph	a . Martin
7	How many fruit baskets were sold by Anwar? a) 700 c) 300	b) 500 d) 900	a. (700)
8	Who sold the minimum number of basket? a) Martin c) . Rahim	b). Anwar d) Joseph	c.(Rahim)
9	How many fruit baskets were sold by Joseph ? a)400 c) 950	b) 550 d) 450	d .(450)
10	If one basket was sold for Rs 10. what is the earning of Rahim? a)4000 c) 5000	b) 3000 d) 7000	a (4000)

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VI

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER NO. - 7
CHAPTER NAME - FRACTIONS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$? a) $\frac{2}{4}$ c) $\frac{4}{8}$ b) $\frac{3}{6}$ d) all of the above	(d) all of the above
2	Which fraction is NOT equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$? a) $\frac{6}{10}$ c) $\frac{12}{20}$ b) $\frac{9}{15}$ d) $\frac{7}{11}$	(d) $\frac{7}{11}$
3	Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{65}{52}$? a) $\frac{13}{12}$ c) $\frac{5}{4}$ b) $\frac{21}{14}$ d) $\frac{37}{26}$	(c) $\frac{5}{4}$
4	Which fraction is NOT equivalent to $\frac{4}{7}$? a) $\frac{8}{14}$ c) $\frac{20}{35}$ b) $\frac{12}{21}$ d) $\frac{16}{24}$	(d) $\frac{16}{24}$
5	A bakery sells $\frac{2}{3}$ of its bread loaves in the morning. If the bakery has 24 bread loaves, how many loaves were sold in the morning? a) 16 c) 14 b) 36 d) 18	(a) 16
6	which fraction is greater: $\frac{9}{16}$ or $\frac{7}{12}$? a) $\frac{9}{16}$ c) they are equal b) $\frac{7}{12}$ d) cannot be determined	(b) $\frac{7}{12}$
7	Express the fraction $\frac{24}{36}$ in lowest terms. a) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) $\frac{4}{5}$ b) $\frac{3}{4}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$	(a) $\frac{2}{3}$
8	A farmer grows wheat in $\frac{2}{3}$ of the field and rice in $\frac{1}{4}$ of the field. What part of the field in all is used for growing wheat and rice? (a) $\frac{3}{7}$ (c) $\frac{1}{7}$ b) $\frac{11}{12}$ d) $\frac{6}{7}$	(b) $\frac{11}{12}$

9	Akshay painted $\frac{1}{6}$ of a wall and his brother painted $\frac{2}{3}$ of the same wall. What fraction of the wall is painted in all ? a) $\frac{5}{6}$ c) $\frac{3}{2}$	b) $\frac{3}{9}$ d) $\frac{1}{1}$	(a) $\frac{5}{6}$
10	Find the value of $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{8}$ a) $\frac{7}{13}$ c) $\frac{47}{40}$	b) $\frac{7}{40}$ d) $\frac{47}{13}$	(c) $\frac{47}{40}$
11	What fraction of a day is 6 hours a) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{6}$	b) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) $\frac{1}{5}$	(b) $\frac{1}{4}$
12	Find $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$ a) $\frac{4}{9}$ c) $\frac{19}{20}$	b) $\frac{4}{20}$ d) $\frac{11}{20}$	(d) $\frac{11}{20}$
13	What fraction of the numbers from 2 to 12 are prime numbers a) $\frac{1}{11}$ c) $\frac{5}{11}$	b) $\frac{10}{11}$ d) $\frac{6}{11}$	(c) $\frac{5}{11}$
14	Arti read $\frac{5}{6}$ of a book and Samaira read $\frac{1}{6}$ of that book. What more part was read by Arti? a) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) $\frac{5}{6}$	b) $\frac{1}{6}$ d) $\frac{1}{3}$	(a) $\frac{2}{3}$
15	Sakshi typed 50 pages of a book containing 100 pages. Savita typed 25 pages of a book containing 75 pages. Who typed more fraction of pages of the book? a) Sakshi c) both typed equal	b) Savita d) cannot say	(a) Sakshi

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{5}{6}$? a) $\frac{8}{9}$ c) $\frac{10}{24}$ b) $\frac{15}{18}$ d) $\frac{12}{10}$	(b) $\frac{15}{18}$
2	which fraction is not equivalent to $\frac{48}{60}$? a) $\frac{16}{20}$ c) $\frac{24}{30}$ b) $\frac{4}{5}$ d) $\frac{6}{7}$	(d) $\frac{6}{7}$
3	a bookshelf has $\frac{3}{4}$ of its space filled with books. if the bookshelf has 12 shelves, how many shelves are filled with books? a) 9 c) 16 b) 6 d) 12	(a) 9
4	Which fraction is greater: $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$? a) $\frac{5}{8}$ c) both are equal b) $\frac{3}{5}$ d) cannot be determined	(a) $\frac{5}{8}$
5	simplify the fraction $\frac{48}{64}$ a) $\frac{3}{4}$ c) $\frac{3}{5}$ b) $\frac{2}{3}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$	(a) $\frac{3}{4}$
6	A library has 36 books on a shelf, and 12 of them are fiction. what fraction of the books is fiction? express your answer in lowest terms a) $\frac{12}{36}$ c) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{36}{12}$ d) $\frac{1}{6}$	(c) $\frac{1}{3}$
7	What is the sum of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$? a) $\frac{1}{12}$ c) $\frac{7}{12}$ b) $\frac{17}{12}$ d) $\frac{1}{1}$	(b) $\frac{17}{12}$
8	Amit scored 9 marks in a math test. if the maximum marks of the test are 25, how can Amit's score be represented as a fraction? a) $\frac{1}{25}$ c) $\frac{9}{25}$ b) $\frac{16}{25}$ d) $\frac{25}{9}$	(c) $\frac{9}{25}$
9	Javed was given $\frac{5}{7}$ of a basket of apples. what fraction of apples was left in the basket a) $\frac{4}{7}$ c) $\frac{5}{7}$ b) $\frac{2}{7}$ d) $\frac{12}{7}$	(b) $\frac{2}{7}$
10	out of $\frac{13}{18}$ metres of cloth given to a tailor, $\frac{1}{4}$ metre was used. find the length of cloth that is unused. a) $\frac{14}{22}$ c) $\frac{17}{36}$ b) $\frac{12}{14}$ d) $\frac{35}{36}$	(c) $\frac{17}{36}$

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VI

SUBJECT - Mathematics

CHAPTER NO. - 8

CHAPTER NAME - Playing with constructions

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following angles can be constructed using a compass and a ruler? a) 35° b) 40° c) 70° d) 90°	d) 90°
2	A ruler is used to: a) draw lines b) draw circles c) make an angle of 35° d) None of these.	a) draw lines
3	A circle has: a) two centres b) a fixed radius c) at least one centre d) no radius.	b) fixed radius
4	A figure bounded by four sides is called a rectangle if: (a) opposite sides are equal (b) opposite angles are equal (c) opposite sides are equal and each angle is equal to 90° (d) opposite sides are unequal.	(c) opposite sides are equal and each angle is equal to 90°
5	A figure bounded by four sides is called a square if: (a) each side is equal to 3 cm. (b) each angle is equal to 90° . (c) all sides are equal and each angle is equal to 90° . (d) Opposite sides are equal	(c) all sides are equal and each angle is equal to 90°
6	A rectangle ABCD can also be written as: a) ACDB b) DABC c) CABD d) BDCA	b) DABC
7	Which geometrical instrument would you use to draw a perfect circle with a 5 cm radius? a) Ruler b) Compass c) Set square d) Protractor	b) Compass

8	What is the measure of each angle in a square? (a) 45° (c) 90°	(b) 60° (d) 120° c) 90°
9	When drawing a rectangle, which of the following is true about its diagonals? a) They are always parallel. b) They bisect each other at 90° . c) They are equal in length. d) None of the above	c) They are equal in length
10	To draw a square with a side of length 6 cm using a compass and a ruler, what is the first step? a) Draw one side of the square b) Draw a diagonal c) Measure a 6 cm length on the compass d) Draw a perpendicular bisector	(c) Measure a 6 cm length on the compass
11	You want to find a point that is equidistant from two given points, which geometrical instrument would you use? a) Ruler c) Protractor	(b) Compass (d) Set squares
12	You draw a rectangle of length 8 cm and breadth 4 cm. If you rotate the rectangle how does its shape change a) yes it's shape changes c) it becomes a circle	b) no it remains the same d) it becomes a square b) no it remains the same
13	The instrument in the geometry box having the shape of a semicircle is a) protractor c) divider	b) compass d) ruler a) protractor
14	Which of the following statement is true for both square and rectangle a) all sides are equal b) opposite sides are not equal c) all angles are 90 degree d) diagonals are equal in length.	c) all angles are 90°
15	When drawing a square, which of the following is not true about its diagonal a) they are always parallel b) they bisect each other c) they are equal in length d) they are perpendicular to each other	a) they are always parallel

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	How many radius can be drawn in a circle a) 1 c) 3 b) 2 d) infinitely many	d) infinitely many
2	Which of the following angles cannot be constructed using ruler and compass a) 85° c) 45° b) 75° d) 15°	a) 85°
3	The number of perpendiculars that can be drawn to a line from a point on it is a) 1 c) 4 b) 2 d) infinitely many	a) 1
4	Angle of 45 degree can be constructed by bisecting angle of a) 90° c) 100° b) 120° d) 45°	a) 90°
5	How many right angles does a rectangle have a) 1 c) 3 b) 2 d) 4	a) 4
6	What is the sum of all angles in a rectangle a) 180° c) 360° b) 270° d) 90°	c) 360°
7	How many set squares are there in a geometry box a) 1 c) 3 b) 2 d) 4	b) 2
8	Diameter of a circle is equal to a) half of the radius b) double of the radius c) equal to the radius d) 1.5 times the radius	b) double of the radius
9	What is the maximum measurement in degree in a protractor? a) 90° c) 180° b) 270° d) 360°	c) 180°
10	What is the sum of all angles in a set square a) 90° c) 180° b) 270° d) 360°	c) 180°

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VI

SUBJECT –MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO. –9

CHAPTER NAME –Symmetry

CLASSWORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	The line that divides the shape into two identical parts is called a) median b) chord c) bisector d) line of symmetry	(d) line of symmetry
2	The number of lines of symmetry A scalene triangle has: a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3	(a) 0
3	Parallelogram hasline of symmetry? a) 2. b) 1 c) 4 d) 0	(d) 0
4	Which Letter has no reflection symmetry? (a) B b) M c) X d) H	(a) B
5	Which of the following figures has line of symmetry? a) scalene triangle b) parallelogram c) kite d) all of these	(c) kite
6	Angle of rotation of an equilateral triangle is (a) 60° b) 180° (c) 90° d) 120°	(d) 120°
7	Ashoka Chakra have.....line of symmetry? (a) 10 b) 11 (c) 24 d) 12	(d) 12
8	Order of rotation of square is? (a) 1 b) 2 (c) 3 d) 4	(d) 4
9	Angle of rotation of Ashoka Chakra is? (a) 40° b) 30° (c) 45° d) 35°	(b) 30°

10	Circle has.....lines of symmetry. (a) 4 (c) infinite	b) 5 d) 0	(c) infinite
11	What is the angle of rotation of regular pentagon? a) 70° c) 60°	b) 72° d) 62°	b) 72°
12	Line of symmetry of kite is? a) 0 c) 2	b) 1 d) 3	(b) 1
13	What is the order of rotation of parallelogram? a) 2 c) 4	b) 3 d) 1	(a) 2
14	Angle of rotation of rectangle is? a) 90° c) 180°	b) 120° d) 360°	(c) 180°
15	What is the number of line of symmetry of regular hexagon? a) 6 c) 3	b) 5 d) 4	(a) 6

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The number of lines of symmetry of a 'n' sided regular polygon is? a) n b) 2n c) n/2 d) none of these	(a) n
2	Which of the following cannot be angle of rotation? a) 72° b) 73° c) 45° d) 90°	b) 73°
3	Isosceles triangle haveorder of rotation? a) 2 b) 1 c) 0 d) 3	b) 1
4	Line of symmetry of square is? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4	d) 4
5	Angle of rotation of Circle is? a) 90° b) 180° c) 120° d) any angle	d) any angle
6	Line of symmetry of letter Z is a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 0	d) 0
7	Which of the following have more than one line of symmetry? a) Equilateral triangle b) Square c) Circle d) All of these	d) All of these
8	Which of the following letter have reflection symmetry? a) H b) F c) E d) C	a) H
9	What is the axis of symmetry of circle? a) radius b) centre c) diameter d) none	c) diameter
10	Angle of rotation of regular hexagon is a) 62° b) 50° c) 60° d) 52°	c) 60°

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VI

SUBJECT –MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO. –10

CHAPTER NAME –The other side of zero

CLASSWORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	which of the following statement is true? a) $-7 > -5$ b) $-7 < -5$ c) $-7 - 5 > 0$ d) $-7 + 5 > 0$	b) $-7 < -5$
2	the greatest integer in the following is: a) 0 b) -1 c) 2 d) -3	(c) 2
3	a number which is 5 less than -2 is a) 3 b) -3 c) 7 d) -7	(d) -7
4	Which of the following is true a) Integers Are Whole Numbers b) Whole Numbers Are Natural Numbers c) Natural Numbers Are Integers d) Integers Are Natural Numbers	c) Natural Numbers Are Integers
5	which of the following pairs of integers have 5 as difference? a) -3, -2 b) -10, -5 c) 15, -20 d) all of these	b) -10, -5
6	which of the following is a negative integer? a) 60 b) 180 c) 90 d) -120	d) -120
7	6 more than -7 is ? a) 1 b) -1 c) 13 d) -13	b) -1
8	0 is.....integer? a) positive b) negative c) neutral d) all of the above	c) neutral

9	$-35+(-32) = \dots\dots\dots?$ a) 67 c) -3	b) -67 d) 3	b) -67
10	which of the following is an integer? a) rational number c) decimal number	b) fraction d) whole numbers	d) whole numbers
11	what is the successor of integer -22 ? a) -23 c) 23	b) -21 d) 23	b) -21
12	which of the following integers is the least? a) 0 c) - 2	b) 1 d) -3	d) -3
13	$-29+5$ is equal to a) 24 c) -34	b) 34 d) -24	d) -24
14	$7 - (-2) =$ a) -9 c) 5	b) 9 d) -5	b) 9
15	the predecessor of integer -14 is? a) -15 c) 13	b) 15 d) -13	a) -15

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	$0 - (-2)$ is? a) 0 c) 2 b) - 2 d) none of these	c) 2
2	on subtracting -7 from -14 we get? a) -12 c) -14 b) -7 d) 21	b) -7
3	on subtraction -5 from 0, we get? a) -5 c) 50 b) 5 d) 0	b) 5
4	$(-2) + (-3) = \dots\dots?$ a) - 5 c) 3 b) 2 d) 1	a) - 5
5	which of the following is an integer? a) 0.9 c) $1/2$ b) $1/-8$ d) -5	d) -5
6	$(-3) - (-5) = \dots\dots?$ a) 8 c) -2 b) -8 d) 2	d) 2
7	which is not correct : a) -4 is lying to the left of -10 on a number line b) 0 is lying on the right -5 on number line c) -1 and 1 are inverse integers d) $-2 - 5 = -5 + (-2)$	a) -4 is lying to the left of -10 on a number line
8	-15 is $\dots\dots$ than -25 a) greater c) equal b) smaller d) none	a) greater
9	$(-7) + (-1) = \dots\dots$ a) -8 c) 6 b) 8 d) -6	a) -8
10	what is the opposite of the integers -4 a) 0 c) 4 b) 1 d) -4	C) 4

SCIENCE

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 1

CHAPTER NAME - THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF SCIENCE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the primary goal of science? a) To memorize facts and figures b) To understand the world we live in and the universe c) To perform experiments without any purpose d) To follow instructions without questioning	(b) To understand the world we live in and the universe
2	What is the most important trait needed to explore and understand the world through science? a) Memorization b) Discipline c) Curiosity d) Obedience	(c) Curiosity
3	Which of the following science is compared to? a) A complex equation b) A big adventure c) A boring task d) A straightforward activity	(b) A big adventure
4	What is one of the fascinating aspects of science? a) It is limited to laboratories. b) It only involves studying large objects. c) It is like a giant and unending jigsaw puzzle. d) It has a fixed amount of knowledge to discover.	(c) It is like a giant and unending jigsaw puzzle.
5	How science is often conducted? a) Alone b) In large teams c) By memorizing facts d) Without asking questions	(b) In large teams
6	What is Science? a) Memorizing facts b) Guessing without proof c) A way of thinking, observing, and exploring d) Ignoring questions	(c) A way of thinking, observing, and exploring
7	Why is curiosity important in science? a) It helps us sleep better b) It leads us to ask questions and explore c) It stops us from asking questions d) It is not needed for learning	(b) It leads us to ask questions and explore
8	Which of these is an example of scientific thinking? a) Ignoring a problem b) Copying someone else's work c) Guessing without testing d) Asking why something happens	(d) Asking why something happens

9	Science is like solving a a) Puzzle c) Magic trick	b) Storybook d) Dream	(a)Puzzle
10	What does the scientific method help us do? a) Avoid experiments c) Guess without proof	b) Find answers to questions d) Create confusion	(b)Find answers to questions
11	What is the first step in the scientific making a) Experimenting c) Observation	b) making a guess d) drawing conclusion	(c)Observation
12	What is a hypothesis? a) An answer to a question c) A conclusion	b) A guess based on observations d) A random guess	b)A guess based on observations
13	Which of the following is a daily life example of using the scientific method? a) Sleeping without asking questions b) Trying to find why a pen stopped working c) Eating food without thinking d) Walking without purpose		b)Trying to find why a pen stopped working
14	What does Earth have that makes it special a) It has a life c)It is the farthest from the sun	b) It is the biggest planet d) It is full of deserts	(a)It has a life
15	What is one thing scientists always do? a) Ignore questions c) Always agree with each other	b) Ask questions and experiment d) Use only one method	(b)Ask questions and experiment

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why do stars shine? a) Because they are made of gold b) Because of scientific processes c) Because they are close to Earth d) Because of magic	b) Because of scientific processes
2	How does science help in daily life? a) It makes life bor b) It helps solve real-world problems c) It has no use in life d) It only helps in space	b) It helps solve real-world problems
3	What do scientists use to test their guesses? a) Observations and experiments b) Only guesses c) Random ideas d) None of the above	(a)Observations and experiments
4	What is the scientific method? a) A step-by-step process to solve problems b) A guessing game c) A method of reading books d) A cooking technique	(a)A step-by-step process to solve problems
5	What should we do if we cannot find an answer? a) Give up b) Stop thinking about it c) Ignore the problem d) Ask for a friend	(d)Ask for a friend
6	Which of the following is a good habit in science? a) Never asking questions b) Ignoring strange things c) curious and observant d) Always accepting what others say	(c)curious and observant
7	Which of the following can be considered a scientific question? a) "Why is the sky blue?" b) "How much homework do I have?" c) "Where is my book?" d) "Why do I sleep?"	(a)"Why is the sky blue?"
8	What is one reason water is important? a) It has no use b) It is important for life c) It only helps in cleaning d) It can only be found in oceans	(b)It is important for life
9	Science can be compared to which of the following? a) A puzzle that has no limit b) A game with a fixed ending c) A story with no questions d) A locked box	(a)A puzzle that has no limit
10	What do scientists' study? a) Only plants b) Only animals c) The world and universe d) Only oceans	(c)The world and universe

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. -2

CHAPTER NAME - DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which is an example of a shrub? a) Spinach b) Mango tree c) Tomato plant d) Lemon	(c) Tomato plant
2	Which of the following type of plants has thick, hard and woody stem? a) Tree b) Shrub c) Herb d) All of these	(a) Tree
3	Parallel venation is not found in a) sugarcane b) peepal c) maize d) wheat	(b) Peepal
4	Which one of the following is a function of leaves? a) Photosynthesis b) Transpiration c) Both (a) and (b) d) Support fruits	(c) Both a&b
5	Leaf venation and type of root is correctly paired in a) parallel venation, fibrous roots b) parallel venation, taproot c) no relation exists in leaf venation and type of roots d) reticulate venation, fibrous roots	(a) parallel venation, fibrous roots
6	Which of the following combination of features would you observe in grass? a) Parallel venation and fibrous root b) Parallel venation and tap root c) Reticulate venation and fibrous root d) Reticulate venation and tap root	(a) Parallel venation and fibrous roots
7	Which of the following cannot be called a habitat? a) A desert with camels. b) A pond with fishes. c) A jungle with wild animals. d) Cultivated land with grazing cattle.	(d) Cultivated land with grazing cattle
8	Boojho comes across an animal having a stream-lined and slippery body. What is the habitat of the animal? a) Water b) Desert c) Grassland d) Mountain	(a) Water

9	Animals that can survive both on land and in water are called _____. a) Amphibians b) Reptiles c) Aquatics d) Mammals	(a)Amphibians
10	What helps a camel survive in the desert? a) Thick fur b) Long legs and wide hooves c) Swimming ability d) Soft skin	(b)Long legs and wide hooves
11	Which of the following has a taproot system? a) Rice b) Grass c) Mustard d) Bamboo	(c) mustard
12	Which feature helps fish swim in water? a) Fins and streamlined body b) Legs and tail c) Strong legs d) Wings	(a)Fins and streamlined body
13	In a desert, plants usually store water in their _____. a) Roots b) Leaves c) Stems d) All of the above	(d)All of the above
14	Dicot plants have _____ cotyledons in their seeds. a) One b) Two c)Three d) Four	(b) Two
15	What enables desert camels to walk on sand without sinking? a) Short legs b) Wide hooves c) Thick fur d) Thin legs	(b) Wide hooves

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What type of seed does maize have? a) Monocot b) Dicot c) Taproot d) Herbaceous	(a) Monocot
2	Following are some features of plants i) They lose a lot of water through transpiration. ii) Their leaves are always broad and flat. iii) They lose very little water through transpiration. iv) Their roots grow very deep into the soil. Which of the combination of above features are typical of desert plants? a) (i) and (ii) b) (ii) and (iv) c) (ii) and (iii) d) (iii) and (iv)	(d) (iii) and (iv)

3	Which of the following are characteristics of living beings? i) Respiration ii) Reproduction iii) Adaptation iv) Excretion Choose the correct answer from the options below: (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (b) (i) and (ii) only (c) (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	(d)(i),(ii),(iii) and (iv)
4	What type of root system does grass have? a) Taproot b) Fibrous root c) Aerial root d) Tubers	(b) Fibrous roots
5	What do rhododendrons develop in the Nilgiris to survive strong winds? a) Long roots b) Small leaves and shorter height c) Thick stems d) parallel venation	(b)Small leaves and shorter height
6	Plants in deserts usually have _____ leaves to conserve water. a) Small and thin b) Thick and fleshy c) Wide and flat d) Hairy and green	(b)Thick and fleshy
7	Which of the following is a terrestrial habitat? a) Pond b) River c) Forest d) Ocean	(c) Forest
8	What is the feature that allows camels to survive long periods without water? a) Long tail b) to store water in their humps c) Sharp clap d) Strong sense of smell	(b)To store water in their humps
9	The habitat of rhododendron plants is _____. a) Grasslands b) Mountains c)Deserts d) Ocean	(b) Mountains
10	Which of the following is a feature of a tree? a) Thick and brown woody stem b) Short and soft stem c) Creeping habit d) fibrous roots	(a)Thick and brown woody stem

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT –SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. -3

CHAPTER NAME –MINDFUL EATING; A PATH TO A HEALTHY BODY

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is a primary source of energy for the body? a) Proteins b) Fats c) Carbohydrates d) Vitamins	(c) Carbohydrates
2	Which region of India is known for dishes like dosa and idli? a) Punjab b) West Bengal c) Jammu d) Tamil nadu	(d) Tamil nadu
3	Which of the following foods is rich in proteins? a) Apples b) sugar c) Milk d) Rice	(c) Milk
4	What does “food miles” refer to? a) Distance travelled by food from farm to plate b) Nutritional value of food c) Number of meals consumed in a day d) Amount of food waste	(a)Distance travelled by food from farm to plate
5	Which cooking advancement is NOT part of modern methods? a) Gas stoves b) Electric grinders c) Silbattas d) Microwave ovens	(c) Silbattas
6	Which nutrient is crucial for the absorption of vitamins? a) Carbohydrates b) Fats c) Proteins d) Minerals	(b) Fats
7	Which of the following is a rich source of dietary fibers? a) Milk b) Butter c) Brown rice d) Chicken	(c) Brown rice
8	What are millets known for? a) Being a source of f ats b) Being easy to cultivate and highly nutritious c) Being a type of fruit d) Being a source of vitamins only	(b)Being easy to Cultivates and highly nutritious

9	Which region of India is known for the dish “vada pay”? a) Punjab b) Tamil Nadu c) West Bengal d) Maharashtra	(d) Maharashtra
10	What is used to test for the presence of starch in food? a) Iodine solution b) Copper sulphate c) Caustic soda d) Litmus paper	(a) Iodine solution
11	Which one of the following food items does not provide dietary fibre? a) Whole grains b) Whole pulses c) Fruits and vegetables d) Milk	(d) Milk
12	Which of the following sources of protein is different from others? a) Peas b) Gram c) Soybeans d) Cottage cheese	(d) Cottage cheese
13	Which of the following nutrients is not present in milk? a) Protein b) Vitamin C c) Calcium d) Vitamin D	(b) Vitamin C
14	What is the primary source of energy in our diet? a) Proteins b) Fats c) Carbohydrates d) Vitamins	(c) Carbohydrates
15	Which of the following is an example of a carbohydrate-rich food? a) Rice b) Egg c) Brinjal d) Spinach	(a) Rice

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Read the following statements about diseases. (i) They are caused by germs. (ii) They are caused due to a lack of nutrients in our diet. (iii) They can be passed on to another person through contact. (iv) They can be prevented by taking a balanced diet. Which pair of statements best describes a deficiency disease? a) (i) and (ii) b) (ii) and (iii) c) (ii) and (iv) d) (i) and (iii)	(c) (ii) and (iv)
2	Read the food items given below: (i) Wheat (ii) Ghee (iii) Iodised salt (iv) Spinach Which of the above food items are “energy-giving foods”? a) (i) and (iv) b) (ii) and (iv) c) (i) and (ii) d) (iii) and (iv)	(c) (i) and (ii)

3	Given below are the steps to test the presence of proteins in a food item: (i) Take a small quantity of the food item in a test tube, add 10 drops of water to shake it. (ii) Make a paste or powder of food to be tested. (iii) Add 10 drops of caustic soda solution to the test tube and shake well. (iv) Add 2 drops of copper sulphate solution to It. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the steps? a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) b) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) c) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)	(b) (ii),(i),(iv),(iii)
4	What type of food helps in body-building? a) Fats b) Carbohydrates c) Vitamin d) Proteins	(d) Proteins
5	Which nutrient helps in the repair and growth of body tissues? a) Fats b) Proteins c)Vitamin d) Minerals	(b)Proteins
6	Which of the following is rich in Vitamin C? a) Banana b) Lemon c) Rice d) Butter	(b) Lemon
7	What deficiency disease is caused by a lack of Vitamin C? a) Beriberi b) Goitre c) Scurvy d) Rickets	(c) Scurvy
8	Which food item is a good source of saturated fats? a) Coconut b) Orange c) Egg without yolk d) Bread	(a) coconut
9	Which nutrient helps in keeping bones and teeth healthy? a)Vitamin b)Iron c)Calcium d)Iodine	(c) Calcium
10	Which of the following is a plant source of protein? a)Chicken b)Milk c)Peas d)Egg	© Pea

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 4

CHAPTER NAME - EXPLORING MAGNETS

CLASSWORK

Q No	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following materials is not attracted by a magnet? a) Iron b) Nickel c) Cobalt d) Copper	d) Copper
2	What happens when you bring two north poles of magnets close to each other? a) They attract each other b) They repel each other c) Nothing happens d) They rotate around each other	b) They repel each other
3	Which of the following is not a way to demagnetize a magnet? a) Heating the magnet b) Dropping the magnet repeatedly c) Keeping the magnet in water d) Heating the magnet	c) Keeping the magnet in water
4	A freely suspended magnet always comes to rest in a: a) North-South direction b) East-West direction c) Upward direction d) Downward direction	a) North-South direction
5	A device that uses a magnetic needle to show direction is called a: a) Bar magnet b) Horseshoe magnet c) Compass d) Electromagnet	c) Compass
6	The process of losing magnetic properties is called: a) Magnetization b) Demagnetization c) Magnetism d) Ionization	b) Demagnetization
7	A magnet can be made by: a) Rubbing a piece of iron with a magnet b) Heating a piece of iron c) Cooling a piece of iron d) Hammering a piece of iron	a) Rubbing a piece of iron with a magnet
8	A device that uses electricity to produce magnetism is called an: a) Electromagnet b) Permanent magnet c) Horse shoe magnet d) Magnetic field	a) Electromagnet
9	A magnetic compass is used to find: a) Direction of the wind b) Direction of the Earth's magnetic field c) The direction of the Sun d) The direction of the Moon	b) Direction of the Earth's magnetic field

10	The Earth's magnetic field is similar to that of a: a) Bar magnet b) Horseshoe magnet c) Electromagnet d) Ring magnet	a) Bar magnet
11	A magnet which retains its magnetic properties for a long period is called a a) magnetic substance b) non-magnetic substance c) temporary magnet d) permanent magnet	d) permanent magnet
12	A device that uses magnetism to store data is called a: a) Hard disk drive b) CD-ROM c) DVD d) Flash drive	a) Hard disk drive
13	What is the term used to describe the area around a magnet where its influence can be felt? a) Magnetic field b) Magnetic force c) Magnetic pole d) Magnetic domain	a) Magnetic field
14	How can you increase the strength of an electromagnet? a) Decrease the number of coils of wire b) Decrease the current flowing through the coil c) Increase the number of coils of wire and increase the current d) Use a weaker iron core	c) Increase the number of coils of wire and increase the current
15	Which material is commonly used to make permanent magnets? a) Iron b) Aluminum c) Copper d) Neodymium	d) Neodymium

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	How can you demagnetize a temporary magnet? a) Heating it b) Dropping it c) Hammering it d) All of the above	d) All of the above
2	What is the main difference between a permanent magnet and a temporary magnet? a) Shape b) Size c) Material d) Magnetic strength	d) Magnetic strength
3	What is the practical application of electromagnets in our daily lives? a) Electric bells b) Electric motors c) MRI machines d) All of the above	d) All of the above
4	A device that uses magnetism to generate electricity is called a: a) Generator b) Motor c) Transformer d) Battery	a) Generator
5	A device that uses electricity to produce motion is called a: a) Generator b) Motor c) Cell d) Battery	b) Motor
6	The part of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest is called: a) Magnetic field b) Magnetic pole c) Magnetic domain d) Magnetic flux	b) Magnetic pole
7	What is the invisible force that a magnet exerts? a) Gravitational force b) Magnetic force c) Electrostatic force d) Nuclear force	b) Magnetic force
8	What happens when you bring similar/like poles of magnets close to each other? a) They attract each other b) They repel each other c) Nothing happens d) They rotate around each other	b) They repel each other
9	What is the name of the naturally occurring magnetic rock? a) Granite b) Lodestone c) Basalt d) Marble	b) Lodestone
10	When a bar magnet is brought near iron dust, most of the dust sticks a) near the middle b) equally everywhere c) near two ends d) at the middle and ends	c) near two ends

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VII

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 5

CHAPTER NAME - Measurement of Length and Motion

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is a non-standard unit of measurement? a) meter b) cubit c) kilometer d) centimeter	b) Cubit
2	The motion of the Earth around the Sun is: a) Linear motion b) Oscillatory motion c) Periodic motion d) Rotational motion	c) Periodic motion
3	Which of the following is a direct method of measuring distance? a) Using a ruler b) Using a speedometer c) Using a stop watch d) Using a thread	a) Using a ruler
4	A body is said to be in motion when, with respect to a fixed point, a) It changes its shape b) It changes its color c) It changes its position d) It changes its mass	c) It changes its position
5	The motion of a spinning top is an example of: a) Linear motion b) Rotational motion c) Periodic motion d) Oscillatory motion	b) Rotational motion
6	A speedometer in a car measures: a) Distance b) Speed c) Motion d) Acceleration	b) Speed
7	The motion of a piston in a cylinder is used in: a) Car engines b) Steam engines c) Both a and b d) Neither a nor b	c) Both a and b
8	Which instrument is commonly used to measure length accurately? a) Thermometer b) Ruler c) Barometer d) Protractor	b) Ruler
9	Which of the following is the correct conversion from 1 meter to millimetres? a) 1 m = 100 mm b) 1 m = 1000 m c) 1 m = 10 mm d) 1 m = 10,000 mm	b) 1 m = 1000 mm

10	Which of the following is the best unit for measuring the length of a pen? a) kilometres b) metres c) millimetres d) centimetres	d) centimetres
11	A length is given as 1250 cm. Which is its correct conversion in Metres? a) 1.25 metres b) 0.125 metres c) 12.5 metres d) 125 metres	c) 12.5 metres
12	Which is the correct tool for measuring the diameter of a cylindrical pipe? a) Vernier callipers b) Ruler c) Thermometer d) Stopwatch	a) Vernier callipers
13	What is the unit of speed in the International System of Units (SI)? a) metre b) metre per second c) kilometre d) kilometre per hour	b) metre per second
14	Which of the following is an example of an object moving with uniform speed? a) A car accelerating on a highway b) A train moving at a constant speed c) A ball falling under gravity d) A cyclist turning in circles	b) A train moving at a constant speed
15	Which among the following is the smallest unit of length? a) metre b) centimetre c) millimetre d) kilometre	c) millimetre

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	How many millimetres are there in 5 Centimetres? a) 50 millimetres b) 500 millimetres c) 5 millimetres d) 5000 millimetres	a) 50 millimetres
2	Which of the following is used to measure small lengths with high precision? a) Micrometer b) Vernier calliper c) Metrestick d) Thermometer	a) Micrometer
3	Which unit is best for measuring the width of a notebook? a) millimetre b) metre c) kilometre d) centimetre	a) millimetre
4	Which of the following is NOT a unit used to measure length? a) kilogram b) metre c) centimetre d) millimetre	a) kilogram
5	An object is said to be in rest when: a) It is moving b) Its position does not change with time c) It is in a circular path d) None of the above	b) Its position does not change with time
6	Which of the following is used to measure distance travelled by a vehicle? a) Stopwatch b) Speedometer c) Thermometer d) Odometer	d) Odometer
7	Which of the following is an example of non-uniform motion? a) A car moving at a constant speed b) A train moving at a steady speed c) A ball thrown upwards d) A plane moving in a straight line	c) A ball thrown upwards
8	Which of the following objects exhibits vibrational motion? a) A moving car b) The string of a guitar c) A rotating wheel d) A child running	b) The string of a guitar
9	Which of the following is true about rotational motion? a) The object moves in a straight-line b) The object moves in a circular path c) The object moves back and forth d) The object remains at rest	b) The object moves along a circular path
10	The motion of a pendulum in a clock is an example of: a) Vibrational motion b) Circular motion c) Rectilinear motion d) Oscillatory motion	d) Oscillatory motion

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 6

CHAPTER NAME - Materials Around Us

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Materials that can be drawn into thin wires are called: a) Ductile b) Malleable c) Brittle d) Elastic	a) Ductile
2	Materials that can be beaten into thin sheets are called: a) Ductile b) Malleable c) Brittle d) Elastic	b) Malleable
3	Which of the following is a natural material? a) Plastic b) Wood c) Steel d) Glass	b) Wood
4	Which of the following is a poor conductor of heat? a) Copper b) Aluminum c) Wood d) Iron	c) Wood
5	X is a material that allows light to pass through completely. It should be called: a) Transparent b) Translucent c) Opaque d) Reflective	a) Transparent
6	Materials that do not allow any light to pass through them are called: a) Transparent b) Translucent c) Opaque d) Reflective	c) Opaque
7	Which of the following is a synthetic fiber? a) Cotton b) Silk c) Nylon d) Wool	c) Nylon
8	What is the main source of paper? a) Bamboo b) Wood c) Cotton d) Silk	b) Wood

9	Which of the following materials is flexible and can be bent easily? a) Glass b) Iron c) Rubber d) Wood	c) Rubber
10	Which of the following materials is an example of a conductor of electricity? a) Rubber b) Plastic c) Copper d) Wood	c) Copper
11	What is the main property of materials like plastic and rubber? a) They are hard b) They are insulators c) They are transparent d) They are rigid	b) They are insulators
12	Which of the following is NOT a property of cotton? a) Soft b) Absorbent c) Waterproof d) Breathable	c) Waterproof
13	Which of the following is used to make ropes? a) Wool b) Nylon c) Iron d) Bamboo	b) Nylon
14	Which of the following materials can be used for making containers? a) Plastic b) Wood c) Iron d) Rubber	a) Plastic
15	Which of the following is NOT a property of glass? a) Transparent b) Breakable c) Flexible d) Hard	c) Flexible

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is a biodegradable material? a) Plastic b) Paper c) Metal d) Glass	b) Paper

2	Which of these materials is usually used for making clothes? a) Cotton b) Plastic c) Metal d) Wood	a) Cotton
3	Which of the following is a property of metal? a) It is transparent b) It is flexible c) It is a good conductor of heat d) It is soft	c) It is a good conductor of heat
4	Which of the following is a property of wool? a) It is smooth and shiny b) It is waterproof c) It is a good insulator of heat d) It is fireproof	c) It is a good insulator of heat
5	What is the main property of rubber? a) It is hard b) It is stretchable and flexible c) It is transparent d) It is brittle	b) It is stretchable and flexible
6	Which of the following is a property of plastic that makes it suitable for making containers? a) It is biodegradable b) It is lightweight and durable c) It is a poor conductor of electricity d) It is transparent	b) It is lightweight and durable
7	Which of the following is light in weight? a) Steel b) Lead c) Wood d) Stone	c) Wood
8	What happens when you mix salt in water? a) Salt remains separate in water b) Salt dissolves in water c) Water becomes solid d) Salt floats on water	b) Salt dissolves in water
9	Which of the following is an example of a heavy material? a) Plastic b) Wood c) Stone d) Rubber	c) Stone
10	Which of the following liquids are miscible in water? a) Oil and water b) Alcohol and water c) Sand and water d) Vinegar and mercury	b) Alcohol and water

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - Science

CHAPTER NO. – 7

CHAPTER NAME -Temperature and its Measurement

CLASSWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1	This scale is commonly used in clinical thermometers (a) Kelvin (b) Fahrenheit (c) Celsius (d) Both b and c	d) Both b and c
2	The unit of temperature in the Kelvin scale is (a) Degree Kelvin (b) Kelvin (c) Degree Celsius (d) Degree Fahrenheit	(b) Kelvin
3	The normal temperature of a healthy human body in Fahrenheit is (a) 97.6 °F (b) 98.6 °F (c) 99.6 °F (d) 100.6 °F	(b) 98.6 °F
4	Which type of thermometer measures temperature without making contact with the human body? (a) Digital thermometer (b) Mercury thermometer (c) Infrared thermometer (d) Alcohol thermometer	(c) Infrared thermometer
5	The typical range of a laboratory thermometer is (a) -10 °C to 50 °C (b) -10 °C to 100 °C (c) -10 °C to 110 °C (d) -10 °C to 150 °C	(c) -10 °C to 110 °C
6	Lady Anna Mani is known for (a) Developing the Kelvin scale (b) Creating the first digital thermometer (c) Contributions to meteorology and weather instruments (d) Discovering infrared thermometers	(c) Contributions to meteorology and weather instruments
7	A laboratory thermometer should always be held _____ when measuring temperature (a) Horizontally (b) Vertically (c) At a 45-degree angle (d) Upside down	(b) Vertically

8	What should be done to the digital thermometer before and after use? (a) Boil it (b) Clean it with alcohol (c) Wash the tip with soap and water (d) Freeze it	(c) Wash the tip with soap and water
9	The freezing point of water on the Celsius scale (a)-273.15 °C (b) 0 °C (c) 32 °C (d) 100 °C	(b) 0 °C
10	What should be avoided when handling a laboratory thermometer? (a) Holding it by the bulb (b) Immersing it in the substance (c) Reading it at eye level (d) Keeping it vertical	(a) Holding it by the bulb
11	This thermometer was used during the COVID-19 pandemic for non-contact measurement? (a) Digital thermometer (b) Mercury thermometer (c) Infrared thermometer (d) Alcohol thermometer	(c) Infrared thermometer
12	The digital thermometers are replacing mercury thermometers because (a) They are cheaper (b) They are easier to break (c) They pose no risk of mercury exposure and are easier to read (d) They are less accurate	(c) They pose no risk of mercury exposure and are easier to read
13	The scale most commonly and widely used to measure temperature in India is (a) Fahrenheit scale (b) Celsius scale (c) Either Fahrenheit or Celsius scale (d) Kelvin scale	(c) Either Fahrenheit or Celsius scale
14	A student wants to read a doctor's thermometer. Which is the correct option to measure the proper method of reading temperature? (a) The thermometer should be above his/her eyes. (b) The thermometer should be below his/her eyes. (c) The thermometer should be before his/her eyes. (d) Hold the thermometer bulb anywhere near his/her eyes.	(c) The thermometer should be before his/her eyes.
15	 flows from a hotter body to a colder body (a) Heat (b) Water (c) Temperature (d) Air	(a) Heat

HOMEWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1	Air temperature is measured by using a (a) Barometer (b) Room Thermometer (c) Digital Thermometer (d) Phone	(b) Room Thermometer
2	A digital thermometer uses To measure temperature (a) Touch sensor (b) Water sensor (c) Mercury (d) Heat sensors	(d) Heat sensors
3	The liquid used in laboratory thermometers is generally alcohol or _____ (a) petrol (b) water (c) mercury (d) kerosene	(c) mercury
4	Why is it important to measure temperature accurately in scientific experiments? (a) To save time (b) To ensure reliability of results (c) To use expensive equipment (d) To make experiments faster	(b) To ensure reliability of results
5	The boiling point of water on the Fahrenheit scale is (a) 100 °F (b) 180 °F (c) 212 °F (d) 373 °F	(c) 212 °F
6	Which is substance was traditionally used in thermometers but is now avoided due to toxicity? (a) Alcohol (b) Mercury (c) Water (d) Glycerin	(b) Mercury
7	The normal temperature of a healthy human body in Celsius? (a) 35.0 °C (b) 36.0 °C (c) 37.0 °C (d) 38.0 °C	(c) 37.0 °C
8	This device measures temperature. (a) Barometer (b) Thermometer (c) Hygrometer (d) Anemometer	(b) Thermometer
9	Temperature is defined as the (a) measure of hotness or coldness of body (b) measure of volume of a body (c) measure of area of a body (d) measure of matter in a body	(a) measure of hotness or coldness of body
10	Tick (✓) the odd one (a) Clinical thermometer (b) Digital thermometer (c) Laboratory thermometer (d) Infrared thermometer.	Infrared thermometer.

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CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The process taking place at room temperature is (a) water $\rightarrow$ vapours (b) water $\rightarrow$ steam (c) water $\rightarrow$ ice (d) vapours $\rightarrow$ liquid	(a) water $\rightarrow$ vapours
2	Which out of the following can be converted into liquid form? (a) stone (b) wax (c) wood (d) glass	(b) wax
3	An example of condensation from the following is (a) disappearance of water from puddles in the ground (b) deposition of water droplets over outside surface of glass tumbler (c) smell of yummy food from kitchen (d) rubbing of sanitizer with hands	(b) deposition of water droplets over outside surface of glass tumbler
4	Which of the following does not exhibit spreading properly? (a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) water vapour (d) wood	(d) wood
5	In which of the following the speed of evaporation will be the highest? (a) water in a plate kept in shade (b) water in plate kept in sunlight (c) water in plate kept on a rainy day (d) water in a small cap of bottle	(b) water in plate kept in sunlight
6	_____ is needed for drinking, bathing, washing our clothes and many more functions. (a) Air (b) Heat (c) Water (d) Soil	(c) Water
7	Ice, water and _____ are the three states of same material. (a) Air (b) Steam (c) Snow (d) Soil	(b) Steam

8	Which of the following sources cannot be used for drinking purposes? (a) River water (b) Seawater (c) Lakes (d) Rivers	(b) Seawater
9	The formation of clouds is due to _____. (a) Evaporation (b) Condensation (c) Precipitation (d) All of the above	(b) Condensation
10	Water cycle is: (a) The process of water passing out from the surface of the leaves of a plant. (b) Movement of water from the atmosphere to the earth and then back to the atmosphere. (c) Water falling from clouds in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail. (d) All of the above	(b) Movement of water from the atmosphere to the earth and then back to the atmosphere.
11	The coming down of water in the form of rain, snow, hail, etc., is _____. (a) Evaporation (b) Condensation (c) Precipitation (d) None of the above	(c) Precipitation
12	Water exists in _____ forms. (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five	(b) Three
13	Choose the correct statement from the following: (a) Water is required for the survival of all living things, including plants and animals. (b) Plants and animals will die if they do not have access to water. (c) In agriculture, water is used to grow food. (d) All of the above	(d) All of the above
14	The water that is fit for drinking is called _____. (a) Potable water (b) Portable water (c) Portrayed water (d) None of the above	(a) Potable water
15	Heavy rainfalls lead to: (a) Drought (b) Earthquake (c) Landslides (d) Flood	(d) Floods

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	One of the best examples of condensation in everyday life is: (a) sweating (b) breathing onto a cold window (c) taking a hot shower (d) boiling water	(b) breathing onto a cold window
2	Loss of water by plants is called (a) Transpiration (b) Transportation (c) Evaporation (d) Condensation	(a) Transpiration
3	Evaporation of water takes place faster in (a) Ice condition (b) Humid condition (c) Hot condition (d) Cold condition	(c) Hot condition
4	Why do you feel cool after you start sweating? (a) Evaporation of water droplets (b) Condensation of water droplets (c) Freezing of water droplets (d) Solidification of salts in the water droplets	(a) Evaporation of water droplets
5	In early winter mornings, we can see drops of water on the grass. This is because of (a) photosynthesis. (b) transpiration. (c) condensation. (d) water cycle.	(c) condensation
6	The process of conversion of a solid into liquid on heating is called (a) melting (b) freezing (c) boiling point (d) water cycle	(a) melting
7	The process of conversion of a liquid into solid on heating is called (a) melting (b) freezing (c) boiling point (d) water cycle	b) freezing
8	Evaporation will increase in (a) High humidity conditions (b) low humidity conditions (c) boiling point (d) evaporation	(b) low humidity conditions
9	A mataka cools water because of (a) Transpiration (b) Transportation (c) Evaporation (d) Condensation	(c) Evaporation
10	Which one is not hard to touch? (a) ice (b) wax (c) water (d) stone	(c) water

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VI

SUBJECT - Science

CHAPTER NO. - 9

CHAPTER NAME - Methods of Separation in Everyday Life

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Butter is separated from milk by (a) sedimentation (b) filtration (c) churning (d) decantation	(c) churning
2	Threshing is done by using (a) beating (b) bullocks (c) machines (d) all of these	(d) all of these
3	This method is used to separate pebbles and stones from sand (a) Handpicking (b) Winnowing (c) Sieving (d) Any of these	(c) Sieving
4	Which of the following mixtures would you be able to separate using the method of filtration? (a) Oil in water (b) Cornflakes in milk (c) Salt in water (d) Sugar in milk	(b) Cornflakes in milk
5	What is Sabarmati Ashram famous for? (a) Namak Satyagrah (b) Cheeni Satyagrah (c) Rice Satyagrah (d) Any of these	(a) Namak Satyagrah
6	Seawater is a mixture of (a) sugar and other substances dissolved in water (b) salt and other substances dissolved in water (c) stones and other substances dissolved in water (d) all of these	(b) salt and other substances dissolved in water
7	This method is used to separate stones from rice. (a) Sedimentation (b) Filtration (c) Handpicking (d) Evaporation	(c) Handpicking

8	Whichout of the following techniques will be used to separate a mixture of sand and salt? (a) Filtration followed by evaporation (b) Sedimentation followed by decantation (c) Handpicking followed by sieving (d) Winnowing followed by sieving	(a) Filtration followed by evaporation
9	Separation of magnetic and non-magnetic materials by using a magnet is called (a) Magnetic separation (b) Sedimentation followed by boiling (c) Handpicking followed by sieving (d) Winnowing followed by sieving	(a) Magnetic separation
10	Separation of oil from water uses ----- technique (a) Sedimentation (b) Winnowing (c) Sieving (d) Decantation	(d) Decantation
11	Which method can be used to separate a mixture of iron filings and sand? (a) Filtration (b) Evaporation (c) Magnetic separation (d) Decantation	(c) Magnetic separation
12	Choose the correct statement from the following. (a) Decantation is the process of transferring the upper liquid without disturbing the sediments. (b) Decantation is the process of separating an insoluble solid from a liquid using filter paper. (c) Decantation is the process of settling down heavier, insoluble particles from a mixture (d) Decantation is the process in which solid changes directly into a vapour state.	(a) Decantation is the process of transferring the upper liquid without disturbing the sediments.
13	Which of the following processes involves leaving the insoluble mixture to stand for some time (a) Sedimentation (b) Filtration (c) Decantation (d) Evaporation	(a) Sedimentation
14	Which method can be used to separate iron and copper? (a) Crystallization (b) Sublimation (c) Evaporation (d) Magnetic separation	(d) Magnetic separation

15	Which of the following processes is done after harvesting? (a) Winnowing (b) Threshing (c) Reaping (d) Cutting	(b) Threshing
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HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Chalk powder can be separated from water by _____. (a) Sedimentation (b) Decantation (c) Condensation (d) Filtration	(d) Filtration
2	Components of a mixture separated by sieving are done based on differences in their: (a) Weight (b) Colour (c) Shape (d) Size	(d) Size
3	What method is used to separate tea leaves from prepared tea? (a) Sedimentation (b) Filtration (c) Decantation (d) Winnowing	(b) Filtration
4	This method can be used to separate ghee from the residue. (a) Sedimentation and Decantation (b) Decantation and Sedimentation (c) Decantation and Filtration (d) None of the above	(c) Decantation and Filtration
5	Four mixtures are given below: (i) Kidney beans and chick peas (ii) Pulses and rice (iii) Rice flakes and corn (iv) Potato wafers and biscuits Which of these can be separated by the method of winnowing? (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)	(b) (ii) and (iii)
6	Which out of the following is the most suitable method to separate the grains from the flour? (a) Threshing (b) Sieving (c) Winnowing (d) Filtration	(b) Sieving
7	This method is used to prepare Lassi from curd. (a) sedimentation (b) filtration (c) churning (d) decantation	(c) churning

8	Some vegetables such as French beans, lady's finger, green chilies, brinjals and potatoes all mixed in a bag. Which of the following methods of separation would be most appropriate for her to separate them? (a) Winnowing (b) Sieving (c) Threshing (d) Handpicking	(d) Handpicking
9	What is the process of separating solid particles suspended in a liquid by allowing them to settle down called? (a) Filtration (b) Decantation (c) Sedimentation (d) Evaporation	(c) Sedimentation
10	Which method is used to separate soluble substances from a liquid? (a) Filtration (b) Evaporation (c) Sieving (d) Handpicking	(b) Evaporation

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. -10

CHAPTER NAME - LIVING CREATURES: EXPLORING THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Observe a plant and an animal. List three characteristics that are common to both. a) Movement, respiration, reproduction b) Growth, sensitivity, excretion c) Photosynthesis, nutrition, circulation d) All of the above	b) Growth, sensitivity, excretion
2	Why is movement not a defining characteristic of all living things? Give an example. a) Because some living things like plants don't move. b) Because movement is not essential for survival. c) Because some animals don't move continuously. d) None of the above.	a) Because some living things like plants don't move.
3	Avadhi notices a shell on the ground and wonders if it's home to a living being. What characteristic of living beings should she observe to determine this? a) Respiration b) Growth c) Response to stimuli d) Movement	c) Response to stimuli
4	The modes of nutrition in plants and animals are: a) Plants are autotrophs, animals are heterotrophs. b) Plants are heterotrophs, animals are autotrophs. c) Both are autotrophs. d) Both are heterotrophs.	a) Plants are autotrophs, animals are heterotrophs.
5	A seed is planted in soil without water. What will happen to it? a) It will germinate normally b) It will fail to germinate due to lack of water c) It will germinate but not grow into a plant d) It will germinate faster than normal	b) It will fail to germinate due to lack of water.
6	Why do animals need to excrete waste products? a) To maintain body temperature. b) To remove toxic substances from the body. c) To conserve energy. d) To increase body weight.	b) To remove toxic substances from the body.

7	How does the process of photosynthesis benefit other living organisms? a) It releases oxygen, which is essential for respiration. b) It produces food for herbivores. c) It helps in maintaining the balance of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. d) All of the above.	d) All of the above.
8	Imagine you are a scientist studying animal behaviour. Design an experiment to study the feeding habits of a particular animal. a) Observe the animal in a zoo. b) Watch documentaries about the animal. c) Set up a controlled experiment in a laboratory. d) All of the above.	c) Set up a controlled experiment in a laboratory.
9	Which of the following observations is a sign of excretion in plants? a) The folding of leaves in response to touch b) Germination of seeds c) Formation of water droplets on leaves d) Growth of new leaves	c) Formation of water droplets on leaves
10	Which condition leads to the most effective germination in seeds? a) Moist soil and sunlight b) Moist soil and darkness c) Dry soil and sunlight d) Excess water and air	a) Moist soil and sunlight.
11	A student notices that a caterpillar turns into a butterfly. What life process is this? a) Growth b) Reproduction c) Metabolism d) Metamorphosis	d) metamorphosis
12	Why do mosquito larvae and pupae surface on water frequently? a) To look for food b) To breathe air c) To complete their life cycle d) To escape predators.	b) To breathe air
13	A frog's life cycle includes a stage with a tail but no legs. What is this stage called a) Tadpole with legs b) Froglet c) Tadpole with tail d) Embryo	c) Tadpole with tail
14	How can we reduce the amount of plastic waste in our oceans? a) Use more plastic bags. b) Dispose of plastic waste responsibly. c) Encourage single-use plastic products. d) Use eco-friendly material.	d) Use eco-friendly material
15	During a classroom discussion, a student argued that plants are not living beings because they do not move from place to place. How should the teacher explain that plants are living beings? a) Plants grow, reproduce, and respond to stimuli. b) Plants can survive without water. c) Plants move their roots deep into the soil. d) Plants produce food for animals.	a) Plants grow, reproduce, and respond to stimuli.

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	If you plant a seed in soil and provide it with sunlight and water, what do you predict will happen? a) The seed will remain unchanged. b) The seed will sprout and grow into a plant. c) The seed will rot. d) None of the above.	b) The seed will sprout and grow into a plant.
2	Which of the following organisms shows significant structural changes during its life cycle? a) A chair b) A tree c) A mosquito d) A car	c) A mosquito
3	What allows the movement of water in plant roots during seed germination? a) Seed coat b) Spaces between soil particles c) Stem absorption d) Root hairs	b) Spaces between soil particles
4	During a school activity, Avadhi and Aayush observe a mimosa plant folding its leaves when touched. What could be the correct explanation for this behaviour? a) It is a form of reproduction. b) It is a response to stimuli. c) It helps the plant germinate seeds. d) It indicates the plant is dying.	b) It is a response to stimuli.
5	In the absence of reproduction, what happens to living beings? a) They live indefinitely b) Their life cycle becomes shorter c) Their species gradually disappears d) They remain unchanged	c) Their species gradually disappears
6	Avadhi planted a bean seed and observed its growth over three months. After the plant produced fruits, it began to turn yellow and die. What conclusion can be drawn from this observation? a) The plant needs more water. b) The plant has completed its life cycle. c) The plant failed to reproduce. d) The plant lacks sunlight for further growth.	b) The plant has completed its life cycle.
7	What is the significance of the tail in a tadpole? a) It helps the tadpole reproduce b) It helps the tadpole swim c) It helps the tadpole breathe d) It helps the tadpole excrete waste	b) It helps the tadpole swim
8	What essential process allows plants to respond to sunlight? a) Excretion b) Photosynthesis c) Reproduction d) Growth and movement	d) Growth and movement
9	In the life cycle of a bean plant, which stage follows seed germination? a) Seedling Stage b) Formation of flowers c) Production of seeds d) Death of the plant	a) Seedling Stage
10	What conclusion can be drawn from inverted plant growth experiments? a) Shoots grow downward toward gravity b) Roots grow upward against gravity c) Shoots grow toward light, roots grow downward d) Roots stop growing without light	c) Shoots grow toward light, roots grow downward

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 11

CHAPTER NAME –NATURE’S TREASURE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Bhoomi, Surya and Ajji have learnt from their teacher that Air is a mixture of many gases. Why is oxygen out of them important for survival? (a) It helps in digestion (b) It produces water in the body (c) It allows plants to grow (d) It supports the body's functions and survival	(d) It supports the body's functions and survival
2	Ajji explains that the air we breathe contains different gases. Which gas is present in the highest percentage in the air? (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Argon	(b) Nitrogen
3	Bhoomi and Surya learned about the composition of air. What percentage of air is made up of oxygen? (a) 78% (b) 21% (c) 1% (d) 50%	(b) 21%
4	Which renewable natural resource is used in windmills to generate electricity? (a) Wind (b) Coal (c) Petroleum (d) Natural gas	(a) Wind
5	Water is essential for survival. What fraction of Earth's water is fresh and usable? (a) Two-thirds (b) less than 1% (c) 50% (d) 21%	(b) less than 1%
6	What should you do to conserve water? (a) Turn off taps when not in use (b) Use only cold water (c) Use more water for cleaning (d) Leave taps running	(a) Turn off taps when not in use
7	Why is it difficult to regrow forests? (a) Trees grow slowly (b) There are not enough seeds (c) Soil is not fertile (d) Forests regenerate within a year	(a) Trees grow slowly
8	What is the main component of fossil fuels? (a) Minerals (b) Carbon (c) Rocks (d) Sand	(b) Carbon

9	Ajji teaches Bhoomi and Surya about rainwater harvesting. What is it? (a) Using water carefully (b) Collecting and storing rainwater (c) Reducing water pollution (d) Creating artificial lakes	(b) Collecting and storing rainwater
10	Which is an example of a non-renewable resource? (a) Water (b) Sunlight (c) Coal (d) Wind	(c) Coal
11	What does wind energy help generate? (a) Fossil fuels (b) Electricity (c) Minerals (d) Oxygen	(b) Electricity
12	How do forests help conserve soil? (a) They reduce air pollution (b) Tree roots hold soil in place (c) They prevent rainfall (d) They absorb sunlight	(b) Tree roots hold soil in place
13	What happens when fossil fuels are burned? (a) They clean the air (b) They pollute the air (c) They produce nitrogen (d) They create renewable energy	(b) They pollute the air
14	What is the percentage of nitrogen in air? (a) 78% (b) 21% (c) 1% (d) 50%	(a) 78%
15	What is a stepwell used for? (a) Generating electricity (b) Harvesting rainwater (c) Conserving air (d) Growing crops	(b) Harvesting rainwater

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is a firki (pinwheel) powered by? (a) Wind (b) Sunlight (c) Fossil fuels (d) Water	(a) Wind
2	What should we do to save fossil fuels? (a) Use bicycles for short distances (b) Use private cars more often (c) Use coal for cooking (d) Use only LPG for cooking	(a) Use bicycles for short distances
3	What is the purpose of solar panels? (a) Generating heat (b) Generating electricity (c) Generating oxygen (d) Producing fossil fuels	(b) Generating electricity
4	Bhoomi and Surya see pollution in rivers. What contributes to water pollution? (a) Throwing plastic waste (b) Growing crops (c) Using wind energy (d) Digging wells	(a) Throwing plastic waste
5	What happens when soil is enriched with decayed leaves? (a) It gets washed away (b) It becomes fertile (c) It loses nutrients (d) It forms rocks	(b) It becomes fertile
6	What is a consequence of deforestation? (a) Soil erosion (b) Improved air quality (c) Increased forest cover (d) Increased rainfall	(a) Soil erosion
7	Why is water considered a renewable resource? (a) It is constantly replenished (b) It is created from fossil fuels (c) It is only found underground (d) It forms rocks	(a) It is constantly replenished
8	Which natural resource is harnessed to dry crops in the village? (a) Wind (b) Solar energy (c) Water (d) Fossil fuels	(b) Solar energy
9	What is the Chipko Movement associated with? (a) Conserving water (b) Preventing from deforestation (c) Increasing soil fertility (d) Using renewable resources	(b) Preventing from deforestation
10	Which gas is necessary for plants to perform photosynthesis? (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Argon	(c) Carbon dioxide

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 12

CHAPTER NAME –BEYOND EARTH

CLASSWORK

Q.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the name of the star that appears stationary in the Northern Hemisphere? (a) Sirius (b) Polaris (c) Aldebaran (d) Rigel	(b) Polaris
2	Which of the following is NOT a planet in our Solar System? (a) Pluto (b) Mercury (c) Jupiter (d) Venus	(a) Pluto
3	What is the term used to describe patterns of stars that appear to form shapes? (a) Planets (b) Asteroids (c) Constellations (d) Satellites	(c) Constellations
4	Which planet is known as the Red Planet? (a) Venus (b) Mars (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn	(b) Mars
5	Which of these is the brightest star in the night sky? (a) Sirius (b) Polaris (c) Vega (d) Betelgeuse	(a) Sirius
6	In which Indian region is the Hanle Dark Sky Reserve located? (a) Kerala (b) Ladakh (c) Gujarat (d) Punjab	(b) Ladakh
7	What is the name of the galaxy we live in? (a) Andromeda (b) Milky Way (c) Triangulum (d) Whirlpool	(b) Milky Way
8	Which planet is called the Morning Star or Evening Star? (a) Saturn (b) Venus (c) Mars (d) Mercury	(b) Venus
9	What is the approximate distance of the Sun from the Earth? (a) 1 million km (b) 150 million km (c) 1 billion km (d) 10,000 km	(b) 150 million km

10	The motion of Earth around the Sun is called: (a) Rotation (b) Revolution (c) Orbiting (d) Spinning	(b) Revolution
11	How many constellations are officially recognized by the International Astronomical Union (IAU)? (a) 12 (b) 50 (c) 88 (d) 120	(c) 88
12	Which app is recommended for identifying stars and constellations? (a) NightView (b) Sky Map (c) AstroFinder (d) StarTracker	(b) Sky Map
13	Which celestial object is primarily responsible for Earth's seasons? (a) Moon (b) Earth's tilt (c) Sun (d) Stars	(c) Sun
14	What celestial object is also known as Dhruva Tara in India? (a) Polaris (b) Sirius (c) Canopus (d) Rigel	(a) Polaris
15	Which planet is also called the Blue Planet? (a) Mars (b) Earth (c) Venus (d) Neptune	(b) Earth

HOMEWORK

Q.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which Indian mission was the first to land near the Moon's south pole? (a) Chandrayaan-1 (b) Chandrayaan-2 (c) Chandrayaan-3 (d) Mangalyaan	(c) Chandrayaan-3
2	What are the objects revolving around planets called? (a) Stars (b) Satellites (c) Asteroids (d) Comets	(b) Satellites
3	Which of the following objects is NOT part of our Solar System? (a) Asteroids (b) Nebulas (c) Comets (d) Moons	(b) Nebulas
4	What is the natural satellite of Earth? (a) Sun (b) Moon (c) Mars (d) Asteroid	(b) Moon
5	What is the smallest planet in our Solar System? (a) Mercury (b) Mars (c) Venus (d) Pluto	(a) Mercury
6	Among the planets, which one is easiest to identify due to its brightness? (a) Venus (b) Mercury (c) Mars (d) Jupiter	(a) Venus
7	Which Indian observatory promotes astro-tourism and is located in Hanle? (a) Aryabhata Research Institute (b) Indian Astronomical Observatory (c) ISRO (d) None of the above	(b) Indian Astronomical Observatory
8	Which is the closest star to Earth after the Sun ? (a) Alpha Centauri (b) Sirius (c) Proxima Centauri (d) Betelgeuse	(c) Proxima Centauri
9	Which planet has the largest number of satellites? (a) Jupiter (b) Mercury (c) Saturn (d) Mars	(c) Saturn
10	What is the name of the faint extended band of light in the night sky, also known as Ākāśha Gangā? (a) Milky Way Galaxy (b) Andromeda (c) Triangulum (d) Orion	(a) Milky Way Galaxy

SOCIAL SCIENCE

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

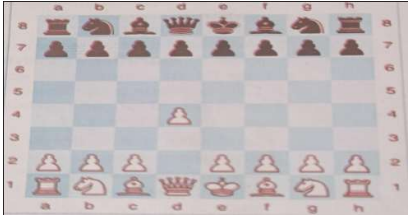
LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT – Social Science

CHAPTER No. - 1

CHAPTER NAME - Locating places on the earth

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	_____ helps to fit the big places on a small piece of paper? a) Directions b) Scale c) Symbols d) Distance	b) Scale
2	Neha purchased a political map from the marked and she saw a 'N' marked on the map. What does that represent? a) South b) East c) North d) West	c) North
3	On the given picture of a chessboard the white side has opened the game by moving the Queen's pawn two square forward. Identify the current location of pawn.  a) At d7 b) At d4 c) At d6 d) At d3	b) At d4
4	On the way from home to school Neha first takes south direction and then moved towards southeast (SE). The second direction in which Neha turned is called:- a) Cardinal direction b) Coordinates c) Parallel d) Intermediate	a) Cardinal direction
5	Assertion (A): There is an imaginary line running on the globe that divides it into two equal parts. Reason (R): This line is known as the equator. The northern half is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

6	While making drawing of earth Rohan draws a longest circle midway between the two poles. What does that circle called? a) The Prime Meridian b) The Tropic of Cancer c) The Equator d) The Tropic of Capricorn.	c) The Equator
7	_____ meridian became a reference for calculations in Indian astronomical texts. a) Ujjayini b) Equator c) Prime d) Parallel	a) Ujjayini
8	Cardinal points show the _____ in the map. a) distance b) symbols c) area d) direction	d) Direction
9	What is the time difference between two locations for every 15° of longitude? a) 30 minutes b) 1 hour and 15 minutes c) 1 hour d) 45 minutes	c) 1 hour
10	In which hemisphere is Bharatpur (India) located, if it is at 20° N latitude? a) Northern Hemisphere b) Western Hemisphere c) Southern Hemisphere d) Eastern Hemisphere	a) Northern Hemisphere
11	Rajesh, a geography enthusiast, is studying the Earth's characteristics and geographic features. He is particularly interested in understanding the imaginary lines that help in locating places on the globe. Which of the following statements about latitude is incorrect? a) All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. b) The distance from the equator to either of the poles is one-third of a circle around the Earth. c) The equator represents the zero-degree latitude. d) The size of the parallels of latitude decreases as we move away from the equator.	b) The distance from the equator to either of the poles is one-third of a circle around the Earth.
12	When it is 4 pm in India, what is the time of Greenwich? a) 10: 30 pm b) 11:00 pm c) 11:00 am d) 10:30 am	d)10:30 am
13	Identify the type of map being discussed below statements and mark the correct answer. I. It is used to depict the elevation and relief of the land. II. Rivers, lakes, oceans, seas and other water bodies are displayed. Codes a) Thematic map b) Physical map c) Political map d) None of the above	b) Physical map

14	Arrange the following directions from right to left in chronological order supposing a man is standing facing North. I. NE II. SW III. SE IV. NW Codes a) I, II, III, IV b) IV, II, I, III c) II, III, IV, I d) III, I, IV, II	d) III, I, IV, II
15	Which of the following statements is/are correct? I. A globe is a representation or a drawing of the Earth's surface. II. Plateaus, plains and rivers are shown in the physical map. III. Thematic map shows roads, rainfall and forests. Codes a) I, II and III b) I and II c) II and III d) I and III	c) II and III

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Assertion(A): The Equator is an actual line going through the centre of the Earth. Reason(R): It is considered a very important reference point to locate places on the Earth. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true	d)A is false but R is true
2	Map showing the distribution of forests. a) Political map b) Colourful map. c) Physical map d) Thematic map	d) Thematic map
3	Assertion(A): The northern and southern Hemisphere are proportionally divided. Reason(R): All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
4	Which one of the following is not an intermediate direction? a) North-West b) North-East c) South-West d) West	d) West
5	PO in the map is a symbol of a) Post Office b) Private Office c) Public Office d) Police Office	a) Post Office
6	Blue colour in the map is used for showing a) mountains b) plants c) rivers d) plains	c) Rivers
7	Which feature of the map helps to determine the distance between two places? a) Symbols b) Directions c) Map size d) Scale used by the map	d) Scale used by the map
8	What is a globe? a) A sphere on which map is drawn. b) None of the above. c) A large sized map. d) A normal sphere.	a)A sphere on which map is drawn.
9	Name the imaginary line which runs parallel to the equator. a) Meridian b) None of the above. c) Parallel of latitude d) Longitude line	b) Parallel of latitudes
10	If the time in Greenwich is 3 PM, then what will be the time in 30°E? a) 4 PM b) 6 PM c) 5 PM d) 1 PM	c) 5PM

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT – Social Science

CHAPTER NO. - 2

CHAPTER NAME - Oceans and Continents

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The emblem of the Indian Navy motto invokes the deity. a) Shiva b) Lord Rama c) Lord Hanuman d) Varuna	d) Varuna
2	Which of the following is the busiest ocean? a) Atlantic Ocean b) Indian Ocean c) Pacific Ocean d) Arctic Ocean	a) Atlantic ocean
3	Arrange the following oceans according to their sizes from larger to smaller. I. Arctic Ocean II. Atlantic Ocean III. Indian Ocean IV. Pacific Ocean Codes a) I, II, III, IV b) II, I, III, IV c) IV, II, I, III d) IV, II, III, I	d) IV, II, III, I
4	Identify the continent that is being talked about in the following statements. (i) It is a huge continent that lies completely in the Southern Hemisphere. (ii) There are no permanent human settlements. (iii) Indian research station: Dakshin Gangotri is located there. Codes a) Europe b) Africa c) Antarctica d) Asia	c) Antarctica
5	Assertion (A) Oceans cover nearly three-fourths of the Earth's surface. Reason (R) The Earth is called the 'blue planet' because of its extensive water coverage. Codes a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true, but R is false d) A is false, but R is true	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Assertion (A) Freshwater makes up a large proportion of the planet's water resources. Reason (R) Most of the freshwater is found in glaciers, rivers, lakes, atmosphere and underground. Codes a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true, but R is false d) A is false, but R is true	d) A is false, but R is true
2	Which type of water covers most of the Earth? a) Salty water b) Groundwater c) Freshwater d) None of the above	a) Salty water
3	Which is the largest ocean? a) Pacific ocean b) Indian Ocean c) Atlantic ocean d) None of the above	a) Pacific Ocean
4	Which day is celebrated as World Ocean Day? a) 5th June b) 5th September c) 8th June d) 21st July	c) 8 th June
5	How many oceans are there on the earth? a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7	b) 5
6	What does the symbol symbolise in the given picture a) Be auspicious b) The ocean is everything c) Ocean and Continents d) Gathering of sports people	 d) Gathering of sports people
7	Name the coastal area that was affected by the Tsunami of 26 th December 2004 a) Kerala b) Uttar Pradesh c) Maharashtra d) Karnataka	a) Kerala
8	Which of the following hemisphere holds more water? a) Eastern Hemisphere b) Southern Hemisphere c) Northern Hemisphere d) Western Hemisphere	d) Southern Hemisphere
9	Tsunamis are powerful waves caused by _____. a) Earthquake b) Volcanic Eruption c) Both I & 2 d) None of these	c) Both I & 2
10	Which of the following continents lies completely in the Northern Hemisphere? a) Australia b) Europe c) South America d) Africa	b) Europe

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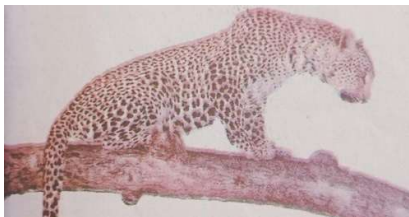
LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT – Social Science

CHAPTER NO. - 3

CHAPTER NAME - Landforms and life

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What does the picture shows- a) Terrace farming b) Mountains c) Fields d) Plains 	a) Terrace farming
2	Identify the animal in the given picture: a) Canadian lynx b) Leopard c) Himalayan tahr d) Ibex 	b) Leopard
3	Mount Aconcagua is the highest peak of a) Mount Blank b) Aravalli hills c) Andes d) None of these	c) Andes
4	While traveling Jammu and Kashmir Neha founds landforms that are much higher than the surrounding landscape. Name that landscape. a) Plateau b) Plains c) Mountain d) Hills	c) Mountain
5	Precipitation in areas like Kashmir, Uttarakhand Himachal occur in solid form as _____. a) Hail b) Snow c) Ice d) None of these	b) Snow
6	_____ are most suitable for large-scale agriculture due to its fertile soil. a) Mountains b) Plateaus c) Plains d) Deserts	c) Plains

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which is the highest peak of Andes Mountains a) Mount Kilimanjaro b) Mount Aconcagua c) Mount Cotopaxi d) Mount Blank	b) Mount Aconcagua
2	Mountains can be recognised by a) A steep slopes c) A gentle slopes c) Narrow slopes d) None of these	a) A steep slope
3	Highlands with a lower height, less steep slopes and rounded tops are called a) Mountain b) Valleys c) Hills d) Range	c) Hills
4	The Andes Mountains are located in which continent? a) South America b) North America c) Europe d) Australia	a) South America
5	About 40 crore people of the total population of India live in the plains of. _____ a) Nile b) Amazon c) Ganga d) Mississippi	c) Ganga
6	Identify the falls(given in the picture) emerging from Cherrapunji Plateau: a) Nohkalikai falls b) Hundru falls c) Victoria falls d) Jog falls 	a) Nohkalikai falls
7	The sudden fall of snow, ice or rocks from a mountain slide occurs when snow starts melting is called _____. a) Cloudburst b) Landslide c) Flash flood d) Avalanche	d) Avalanche
8	_____ was the first Indian women to climb mount Everest. a) Arunima Sinha b) Bichendri pal c) Subranrekha d) Sharavati	b) Bichendri pal
9	As _____ are rich in mineral deposits ,they have been called ‘storehouse of minerals’ a) Mountain b) Rivers c) Plateaus d) Plains	c) Plateaus
10	The occupation of people living in mountainous landscape as described in Tamil Sangam literature follow: a) Farming b) Cattle rearing c) Fishing and seafaring d) Hunting and gathering	d) Hunting and gathering

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - Social Science

CHAPTER NO. - 4

CHAPTER NAME - Timeline and Sources of History

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the study of the past through written records, artifacts, and other evidence? a) Science c) Geography. b) History d) Mathematics	b) History
2	A period of 100 years is called a: a) Decade c) Millennium b) Century d) Era	b) Century
3	The time before the birth of Christ is referred to as: a) Common Era (CE) c) Before Common Era (BCE) b) Anno Domini (AD) d) None of these	c) Before Common Era (BCE)
4	Which of the following is NOT a method used by historians to study the past? a) Analyzing artifacts. c) Conducting experiments. b) Reading historical texts d) Monuments	c) Conducting experiments
5	The study of ancient writings and inscriptions is known as: a) Archaeology. c) Epigraphy b) Paleontology d) Numismatics	c) Epigraphy
6	The study of coins is called: a) Numismatics. c) Archaeology b) Epigraphy d) Paleontology	a) Numismatic s
7	The study of human societies and cultures, both past and present, is called: a) History c) Anthropology b) Geography d) Sociology	c) Anthropolo gy
8	The study of fossils to learn about ancient life forms is called: a) Paleontology. c) Geology b) Archaeology. d) Botany	a) Paleontolog y
9	The period when much of the Earth was covered in ice is called the: a) Stone Age. c) Bronze Age. b) Ice Age d) Iron Age	b) Ice Age

10	Early humans primarily relied on which activities for survival? a) Farming and herding. c) Trading and manufacturing.	b) Hunting and gathering d) Fishing and sailing	b) Hunting and gathering
11	The development of tools and fire helped early humans to: a) Adapt to different environments. c) Develop complex societies.	b) Communicate with other groups d) All of the above	a) Adapt to different environments
12	The transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture led to the development of: a) Nomadic lifestyles. c) Smaller communities.	b) Permanent settlements d) Less complex social structures	b) Permanent settlements
13	The discovery of agriculture led to the production of surplus food, which in turn led to: a) Increased hunting and gathering. c) A decline in population.	b) The development of trade d) A return to nomadic lifestyles	b) The development of trade
14	A timeline is a visual representation of: a) Geographical features. c) Historical events	b) Scientific theories d) Economic trends	c) Historical events
15	The Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age are examples of: a) Historical periods. c) Cultural groups.	b) Geographical regions d) Technological advancements	a) Historical periods

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Questions	Answer
1	Over long ages, the Earth's climate has gone through many changes. At certain times, it is very cold and much of the Earth was covered with ice, this is called an _____. a) Cold age c) Both of the above	b) Ice Age d) None of the above
2	How is time measured in history? a) By counting the number of days. b) By counting the number of years. c) By counting the number of hours. d) By counting the number of minutes	b) By counting the number of years.
3	What is a millennium? a) A period of 10 years c) A period of 1,000 years	b) A period of 100 years d) A period of 1 million years c) A period of 1,000 years
4	What do anthropologists' study? a) Physical features of the Earth b) Human societies and cultures c) Remains of plants and animals. d) The past by digging up remains	b) Human societies and cultures

5	Who studies the remains of plants, animals, and humans from millions of years ago? a) Archaeologists. c) Paleontologists.	b) Geologists d) Anthropologists	c) Paleontologists
6	What challenges did early humans face? a) Lack of food c) Diseases	b) Natural disasters d) All of the above	d) All of the above
7	Modern humans also known as _____ have walked the planet for about 300,000 (three lakh) years. a) Human beings. c) Human Sapiens.	b) Homo sapiens d) Homo Beings	b) Homo sapiens
8	In the study of history, timelines are particularly useful for..... a) memorising historical dates without context. b) visualizing the sequence and relationships between events. c) focusing only on significant figures d) ignoring less important events.		b) visualising the sequence and relationships between events.
9	The transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture primarily resulted in a) a decrease in population. b) increased social complexity and community organisation. c) a return to nomadic lifestyles. d) the extinction of various animal species.		b) increased social complexity and community organisation
10	Paleontologists primarily focus on a) the study of ancient human cultures b) the analysis of fossils to understand past life forms. c) the exploration of historical texts. d) the examination of geological features.		b) the analysis of fossils to understand past life forms.

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - Social Science

CHAPTER NO. - 5

CHAPTER NAME - India, That Is Bharat

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Who are called inhabitants? a) People who travel one place to another b) People who live in different places c) People who live in a particular place d) People who live in harsh areas	c) People who live in a particular place
2	Most ancient text of India is – a) Rig Veda b) Abhigyan Shakuntalam c) Puranas d) None of the above	a) Rig Veda
3	“Sindhu” refers to which river? a) Ganga b) Indus c) Yamuna d) Narmada	b) Indus
4	“Vanga” described in Mahabharata, today known as which place? a) Kerala b) Haryana c) Bengal d) Kutch	c) Bengal
5	‘Bhāratavarṣha’ and ‘Jambudvīpa’ names were used in which old scripture? a) Puranas b) Rig Veda c) Mahabharata d) Abhigyan Shakuntalam	c) Mahabharata
6	The name ‘Bharata’ first appeared in which book? a) Puranas b) Rig Veda c) Mahabharata d) Abhigyan Shakuntalam	b) Rig Veda
7	The name ‘Jambudvīpa’ means – a) The jamun coloured island b) The island of the fruit of jamun tree c) The island of jamun eating people d) None of the above	b) The island of the fruit of jamun tree
8	In which emperor’s scriptures we find the name ‘Jambudvīpa’ a) Bimbisara b) Chandragupta Maurya c) Samudragupta d) Ashoka	d) Ashoka

9	Who were the first foreigners to mention India? a) French c) Mughals	b) British d) Persians	d) Persians
10	Persians were inhabitants of which place? a) Iran c) Italy	b) Spain d) Afganistan	a) Iran
11	For how many years Xuanzang stayed here in India? a) 15 c) 18	b) 17 d) 25	b) 17
12	Which of the following reason Ashoka is famous for? a) Monuments c) Inscriptions	b) War d) None of the above	c) Inscriptions
13	Which place mentioned in Mahabharata is part of Haryana today? a) Kurukshetra c) Vanga	b) Pragjyotisha d) Kaccha	a) Kurukshetra
14	What is the first line written in the constitution of India? a) 'India, that is Bharat c) 'According to the Indian constitution'	b) 'Bharat, that is India' d) None of the above	a) 'India, that is Bharat
15	Choose the correct order – a) Indoi/Indike → Sindhu → Hindhu b) Hindhu → Sindhu → Indoi/Indike c) Sindhu → Hindhu → Indoi/Indike d) Indoi/Indike → Hindhu → Sindhu		c) Sindhu → Hindhu → Indoi/indike

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	“The country that lies north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains is called Bhārata.” – from which book it is taken? a) Rigveda c) Vishnu Purana	b) Mahabharata d) Abhigyan Sakuntalam c) Vishnu Purana
2	Which place’s old name is Kaccha as mentioned in Mahabharata? a) Kashmir c) Kerala	b) Kutch d) None of the above b) Kutch
3	‘Bharatam’ is used in which part of India? a) North India c) West India	b) East India d) South India d) South India
4	When the constitution came into force? a) 1947 c) 1951	b) 1950 d) 1960 b) 1950
5	Sindhu river is today known as what? a) Indus river c) Yamuna river	b) Ganga River d) Kaveri River a) Indus river
6	From which the “India” name came? a) Rigveda c) Persians pronouncing Sindhu river	b) Mahabharata d) None of the above c) Persians pronouncing Sindhu river
7	The word “Tianzhu”, derived from the word “Sindhu”, is in which language? a) Greek c) Chinese	b) Persian d) Japanese c) Chinese
8	The word “Tianzhu” means – a) The heavenly master c) The master of gold	b) The king of kings d) None of the above a) The heavenly master
9	Choose the correct order a) Yindu → Sindhu → Hindhu→ Indu b) Sindhu→Hindhu→Indu→Yindu c) Hindhu → Sindhu → Indu → Yindu d) Indu→Hindhu→Sindhu→Yindu	b) Sindhu → Hindhu → Indu → Yindu
10	Greek named the region Indike, due to the absence of which letter in Greek language? a) H c) Z	b) A d) B a) H

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - Social Science

CHAPTER NO. - 6

CHAPTER NAME - The Beginnings of Indian Civilization

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is civilization? a) Advance stage of human societies b) Backward stage of human societies c) Destruction of human societies d) None of the above	a) Advance stage of human societies
2	What is a tributary? a) A big river that flows into a lake b) A river that flows into a larger river c) A small river that flows into a ocean d) None of the above	b) A river that flows into a larger river
3	What is the inhabitants of Indus river civilization is called? a) Mesopotamians b) Harappans c) Egyptians d) None of the above	b) Harappans
4	In which book Sarasvatī River was first mentioned? a) Rigveda b) Mahabharata c) Abhigyan Sakuntalam d) Vishnu Purana	a) Rigveda
5	What was the primary factor that contributed to the growth of cities in the Indus Valley Civilization? a) The development of advanced weaponry b) The discovery of fire c) The development of agriculture and trade d) The migration of people from other regions	c) The development of agriculture and trade
6	What is notable about the construction of buildings in the larger Harappan cities? a) They were made of stone b) They were made of bricks c) They were made of wood d) They were made of mud	b) They were made of bricks
7	What was the purpose of the 'upper town' in the larger Harappan cities? a) For common people to live b) For the local elite to live c) For trade and commerce d) For religious purposes	b) For the local elite to live
8	Which material was used for waterproofing the Great Bath? a) Natural bitumen b) Tar c) Brick d) Stone	a) Natural bitumen

9	What remains a matter of debate among historians? a) The purpose of the Great Bath b) The location of the Indus Valley Civilization c) The construction of buildings d) The discovery of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro	a) The purpose of the Great Bath
10	Why did the Harappans created settlements along river banks? a) Only for easy access to water b) Only for agriculture c) For both easy access to water and agriculture d) For trade and commerce	c) For both easy access to water and agriculture
11	What was the significance of the Harappans growing cotton? a) They were the first in Eurasia to grow cotton b) They used it only for making ropes c) They used it only for making clothes for the elite d) They did not use it at all	a) They were the first in Eurasia to grow cotton
12	What tools did the Harappans use for farming? a) Only ploughs b) Only sickles c) Ploughs and other tools d) No tools at all	c) Ploughs and other tools
13	For which purpose animals were domesticated by the Harappans? a) For trade b) For agriculture c) A number of animals for meat consumption d) None of the above	c) A number of animals for meat consumption
14	How did the Harappans conduct trade with distant destinations? a) By land routes b) By rivers c) By sea d) By land routes, rivers and sea	d) by land routes, rivers and sea
15	What was the purpose of the huge basin at Lothal? a) A public bath b) A dockyard c) A warehouse d) A temple	b) A dockyard

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which river was an important part of the Indus-Sarasvatī civilization? a) Ganga b) Yamuna c) Sarasvatī d) Brahmaputra	c)Sarasv atī
2	Which river drains the vast plains of Punjab and Sindh? a) Ganga b) Narmada c) Bhagirathi d) Indus	d) Indus
3	When did the transition from towns to cities occur in the Indus Valley Civilization? a) 3500 BCE b) 2600 BCE c) 1500 BCE d) 500 BCE	b) 2600 BCE
4	Which river, along with the Indus, played a significant role in the development of the Indus Valley Civilization? a) Ganga b) Yamuna c) Sarasvati d) Narmada	c) Sarasvati
5	Where were the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro located? a) India b) Pakistan c) Afghanistan d) Iran	b) Pakistan
6	When was the city of Harappa first discovered? a) 1921 b) 1950 c) 1960 d) 1970	a) 1921
7	What was the name of the famous tank in Mohenjo-daro? a) Great Bath b) Indus Tank c) Harappan Pool d) Sarasvati Basin	a) Great Bath
8	Which crops did the Harappans grow? a) Only cereals like barley and wheat b) Only pulses and vegetables c) Cereals, pulses, vegetables, and cotton d) Only rice and millets	c) Cereals, pulses, vegetabl es, and cotton
9	Which type of stone was used to make favoured ornaments? a) Carnelian b) Quartz c) Amethyst d) Emerald	a) Carnelia n
10	Which material did the Harappans use to make beautiful bangles? a) Conch shells b) Carnelian c) Gold d) Silver	a) Conch shells

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SOCIALSCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 7

CHAPTER NAME - INDIA'S CULTURAL ROOTS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	If the Indus Valley Civilization had not developed a sophisticated system of governance, THEN: a) The civilization would have expanded rapidly b) The civilization would have been more prone to external invasions c) The civilization would have developed a more complex system of agriculture d) The civilization would have become more isolated from other civilizations	b) The civilization would have been more prone to external invasions
2	The Rig Veda alone lists over __ number of Janas or clans. a) 40 b) 30 c) 20 d) 10	a) 40
3	Who was born in Lumbini in the following given below- a) Mahavira b) Gautama c) Aruni d) None of these	b) Gautama
4	What is the term for the divine essence according to the Upanishads? a) Atman b) Lord c) Dev d) Brahman	d) Brahman
5	Observe the picture carefully and answer of given question:- Caves cut into the rock between a) 6 th and 9 centuries b) 6 th and 10 centuries c) 6 th and 24 centuries d) 6 th and 20 centuries	a) 6 th and 9 centuries
6	Statement: The Indus Valley Civilization was known for its sophisticated system of governance. Which of the following is a correct inference from this statement? a) The Indus Valley Civilization was a tribal society b) The Indus Valley Civilization had a well-organized system of administration. c) The Indus Valley Civilization was a nomadic society. d) The Indus Valley Civilization had no system of governance.	b) The Indus Valley Civilization had a well-organized system of administration.



	Read paragraph carefully and give answer of given questions: - Jainism is another important school of thought that became widespread at the same time, although its roots are said to be much more ancient. Just like Siddhārtha Gautama, Prince Vardhamāna was born into a royal family in the early 6th century BCE. His birthplace was near the city of Vaiśhālī, in modern-day Bihar.	
7	Which school of thought became widespread in the 6th century BCE? a) Buddhism b) Jainism c) Hinduism d) Sikhism	b) Jainism
8	Who was the founder of Jainism? a) Siddhārtha Gautama b) Prince Vardhamāna c) Mahavira d) Lord Rama	c) Mahavira
9	Where was Prince Vardhamāna born? a) Near the city of Vaiśhālī, in modern-day Bihar b) Near the city of Magadha, in modern-day Uttar Pradesh c) Near the city of Taxila, in modern-day Pakistan d) Near the city of Varanasi, in modern-day Uttar Pradesh	a) Near the city of Vaiśhālī, in modern-day Bihar
10	In which century BCE was Prince Vardhamāna born? a) 5th century BCE b) 6th century BCE c) 7th century BCE d) 8th century BCE	b) 6th century BCE
11	Who was the other important figure born into a royal family in the 6th century BCE? a) Prince Vardhamāna b) Siddhartha Gautama c) Mahavira d) Lord Rama	b) Siddhartha Gautama
12	Who was Siddhartha Gautama before he became the Buddha? a) A king b) A prince c) A scholar d) A rishi	b) A prince
13	Who is known for the philosophical debate with Gargi in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad? a) Siddhartha Gautama b) Mahavira c) Yajnavalkya d) Nachiketa	c) Yajnavalkya
14	Bhikshus were also called as . a) rank b) monk c) slaves d) None of these	b) monk
15	What is the concept that Uddālaka taught Shvetaketu about? a) The importance of rituals b) The nature of brahman c) The power of yoga d) The cycle of life and death	b) The nature of brahman

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Who is known for the philosophical debate with Gargi in the Brihadarayaka Upanishad? a) Siddhartha Gautama b) Mahavira c) Yajnavalkya d) Nachiketa	c) Yajnavalkya
2	Who sent Shvetaketu to a gurukula to learn the Vedas? a) Rishi Uddālaka Āruṇi b) Shvetaketu's mother c) A guru d) A king	a) Rishi Uddālaka Āruṇi
3	What was Shvetaketu's attitude when he returned from the gurukula? a) Humble b) Proud c) Angry d) Sad	b) Proud
4	The Buddha's enlightenment occurred under the ____ tree at Bodh Gaya. (a) Pipal (b) Banana (c) Apple (d) Bamboo	a) Pipal
5	Before achieving enlightenment, how did Buddha initially live his life? a) As a wealthy merchant b) As an ascetic practicing severe self-discipline c) As a warrior fighting battles d) As a teacher spreading Buddhism	b) As an ascetic practicing severe self-discipline
6	What was Buddha's stance on animal sacrifices? a) He encouraged animal sacrifices b) He was indifferent to animal sacrifices c) He opposed animal sacrifices d) He performed animal sacrifices regularly	c) He opposed animal sacrifices
7	What does Cosmos mean in Vedas? a) Universe in a large scale b) The world or universe in a ordered and harmonious system. c) The world and universe is a different system. d) None of the above	b) The world or universe in a ordered and harmonious system.
8	Who did the philosophical debate with Gargi? a) Yajnavalkya b) Nachiketa c) Shvetaketu d) Mahavira	a) Yajnavalkya
9	Which Indian state is associated with Toda tribe? a) Karnataka b) Maharashtra c) Jharkhand d) Tamil Nadu	d) Tamil Nadu
10	The Vedic hymns were composed by ____. (a) Saints (b) Rishis and Rishikas (c) Gods (d) None of these.	a) Saints

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. – 8

CHAPTER NAME - UNITY IN DIVERSITY, OR MANY IN THE ONE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
	Read paragraph carefully and tick the right answer: - Literature offers us another fine illustration of unity in diversity. Indian literatures are extremely diverse (and among the most abundant in the world). Over centuries, despite differences in language, technique, etc., they have shared important themes and concerns. Who has not heard of the Panchatantra, for example? This collection of delightful stories, with animals as the main characters, teaches us important life skills. The original Sanskrit text is at least 2,200 years old, but its stories have been adapted in almost every Indian language.	
1	How diverse are Indian literatures? a) Moderately diverse b) Extremely diverse c) Not very diverse d) Uniform	b) Extremely diverse
2	What is the Panchatantra? a) A collection of Sanskrit poems b) A collection of delightful stories with animals as main characters c) A collection of Indian folk songs d) A collection of Indian myths	b) A collection of delightful stories with animals as main characters
3	What do the Panchatantra stories teach us? a) Important life skills b) Indian mythology c) Sanskrit language d) Indian history	a) Important life skills
4	How old is the original Sanskrit text of the Panchatantra? a) At least 1,000 years old b) At least 2,000 years old c) At least 2,200 years old d) At least 3,000 years old	c) At least 2,200 years old
5	In how many Indian languages have the Panchatantra stories been adapted? a) Almost every Indian language b) Only a few Indian languages c) Only Sanskrit d) Only Hindi	a) Almost every Indian language
6	What is the significance of the Panchatantra? a) It is a collection of Indian folk songs b) It is a collection of Indian myths c) It illustrates the diversity of Indian literatures d) It teaches us important life skills	d) It teaches us important life skills

7	Which festival is celebrated as Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Makar Sankranti in North India, and Bihu in Assam? a) Diwali b) Holi c) Pongal/Makar Sankranti/Bihu d) Navratri	c) Pongal/Makar Sankranti/Bihu
8	Which festival is celebrated as Navratri in Gujarat, Durga Puja in Bengal, and Bathukamma in Telangana? a) Diwali b) Holi c) Navratri/Durga Puja/Bathukamma d) Ugadi	c) Navratri/Durga Puja/Bathukamma
9	Which of the following cereals is commonly consumed in the southern states of India? a) Wheat b) Rice c) Jowar d) Bajra	b) Rice
10	Which pulse is commonly used in the cuisine of the eastern state of Odisha? a) Chana dal b) Mung dal c) Tuvar dal d) Harada dal	a) Chana dal
11	This painting depicting a major episode from the  a) Ramayana b) Mahabharata c) Geeta d) Story of little girl	a) Ramayana
12	Who abducted Sita, the wife of Rama? a) Ravana b) Kumbhakarna c) Indrajit d) Vibhishana	a) Ravana
13	Who is the author of the folk tale collection "The Panchatantra"? a) Vishnu Sharma b) Valmiki c) Kalidasa d) Unknown	a) Vishnu Sharma
14	What is the name of the traditional Indian garment that is a plain length of cloth? a) Sari b) Salwar kameez c) Lehenga choli d) Kurta	a) Sari
15	Which of the following types of fabrics are commonly used to make saris? a) Cotton and silk b) Synthetic fabrics only c) Wool and jute d) Linen and rayon	a) Cotton and silk

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	How many varieties of saris are there? a) Hundreds c) Dozens b) Thousands d) Only a few	a) Hundreds
2	What is a characteristic of the sari? a) It is a stitched piece of cloth c) It is only worn by women b) It is an unstitched piece of cloth d) It is only worn by men	b) It is an unstitched piece of cloth
3	What is India's population as a percentage of the world's population? a) 10 percent c) 18 percent b) 15 percent d) 20 percent	c) 18 percent
4	How many languages were counted in the People of India project? a) 100 c) 325 b) 200 d) 500	c) 325
5	What are some famous types of silk saris? a) Banarasi, Kanjivaram, Paithani c) All of the above b) Patan Patola, Muga, Mysore d) None of the above	a) Banarasi, Kanjivaram, Paithani
6	How many scripts were used by the languages counted in the People of India project? a) 10 c) 20 b) 15 d) 25	d) 25
7	What phrase did Vincent Smith use to describe India? a) "Unity in diversity" c) "Many in the few" b) "Diversity in unity" d) "Few in the many"	b) "Diversity in unity"
8	Which pulse is commonly used in the cuisine of the northern state of Punjab? a) Chana dal c) Tuvar dal b) Mung dal d) Rajma	d) Rajma
9	Which cereal is commonly consumed in the northeastern state of Assam? a) Wheat c) Jowar b) Rice d) Aromatic rice	d) Aromatic rice
10	What is the name of the famous type of silk sari from Varanasi? a) Banarasi c) Paithani b) Kanjivaram d) Patan Patola	a) Banarasi

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER NO. - 9
CHAPTER NAME - FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Read paragraph carefully and tick the right answer: - Almost all of us live in a family. The family is the fundamental and most ancient unit of any society. In Indian society today, there are several types of families from joint families to nuclear families. A joint family has several generations living together - grandparents, parents, uncles and aunts. What is the fundamental and most ancient unit of any society? a) Community b) Family c) Village d) City	b) Family
2	What type of family has several generations living together? a) Nuclear family b) Joint family c) Extended family d) Single-parent family	b) Joint family
3	Who are the members of a joint family? a) Parents and children b) Grandparents, parents, uncles, and aunts c) Only grandparents d) Only parents and children	b) Grandparents, parents, uncles, and aunts
4	What is the opposite of a joint family? a) Nuclear family b) Extended family c) Single-parent family d) Community family	a) Nuclear family
5	What is a characteristic of Indian society today? a) Only joint families exist b) Only nuclear families exist c) There are several types of families d) Families are not important	c) There are several types of families
6	Who are the younger members of a joint family? a) Grandparents b) Parents c) Uncles and aunts d) Children	d) Children
7	What is the first thing that strikes visitors to India? a) Its rich diversity b) Its large population c) Its changing landscapes d) Its different languages	a) Its rich diversity

8	What is the ultimate goal of family relationships? a) To become happy individuals and responsible members of society b) To become rich and famous c) To become powerful and influential d) To become selfish and independent	a) To become happy individuals and responsible members of society
9	Look this picture very carefully and tick the correct answer  Which type of family is seen in this photo a) Nuclear family b) Joint family c) Extended family d) Single-parent family	b) Joint family
10	What is the result of communities having practices for using shared natural resources? a) Conflicts over resources b) Inequitable access to resources c) Secure access to resources d) No impact on resource access	c) Secure access to resources
11	What is an example of a shared natural resource? a) Water b) Land c) Forest produce d) All of the above	d) All of the above
12	What is the role of parents in a family? a) To raise their children to become happy individuals and responsible members of society b) To provide financial support only c) To discipline their children only d) To ignore their children's needs	a) To raise their children to become happy individuals and responsible members of society
13	Where did Kamal Parmar start teaching underprivileged children? a) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) b) Mumbai (Maharashtra) c) Delhi (National Capital Territory) d) Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	a) Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
14	What time did Kamal Parmar teach the children every day? a) 9:00 am to 1:00 pm b) 5:30 pm to 9:30 pm c) 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm d) 10:00 am to 2:00 pm	b) 5:30 pm to 9:30 pm
15	.What is essential for all children? a) Access to healthcare b) Access to education c) Access to technology d) Access to entertainment	b) Access to education

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the importance of interdependence in a family? a) It helps individuals to be selfish b) It helps individuals to work alone c) It helps individuals to support and rely on each other d) It helps individuals to compete with each other	c) It helps individuals to support and rely on each other
2	What happens as children grow up in a family? a) They become less responsible b) They take on more responsibilities in the home c) They stop helping other family members d) They become more selfish	b) They take on more responsibilities in the home
3	What is an example of a shared natural resource? a) Water. b) Land c) Forest produce d) All of the above	d) All of the above
4	Where are community practices for using shared natural resources still seen today? a) Only in urban India b) Only in rural India c) In both urban and rural India d) Nowhere in India	b) Only in rural India
5	What is a group of connected people called? a) Family b) Community c) Society d) Organization	b) Community
6	How many children were attending Kamal's classes regularly? a) 50 b) 100 c) 150 d) 200	c) 150
7	What did Kamal Parmar provide to the children along with tuition? a) Free lunch b) Free dinner c) Free books d) Free uniform	b) Free dinner
8	What motivated Kamal Parmar to start teaching underprivileged children? a) He wanted to earn money b) He wanted to gain recognition c) He noticed a group of underprivileged children on the street d) He was forced by the local Authorities	c) He noticed a group of underprivileged children on the street

9	Look this picture very carefully and tick the correct answer Which type of family is seen in this photo  a) Nuclear family b) Joint family c) Extended family d) Single-parent family	a) Nuclear family
10	What is a characteristic of communities? a) They are independent b) They are interdependent c) They are isolated d) They are self-sufficient	b) They are interdependent

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - Social Science

CHAPTER NO. - 10

CHAPTER NAME - Grassroots Democracy – Part 1 Governance

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Ram's father is a member of such group that makes rules and that group also ensure whether rules are followed or not, what will you call this type of group? a) Government b) Help group c) Sangathan d) Judiciary	a) Government
2	Rohan's grandfather is head of panchayat. According to you what can be main function of a Rohan's grandfather as panchayat head. a) to collect taxes b) to provide education c) to provide healthcare d) to implement developmental programs	d) to implement developmental programs
3	Panchayat has decided some rules, according to you which of the following is responsible for implementing the decision of the panchayat? a) Sarpanch. b) Gram Sabha c) District collector d) MLA	a) Sarpanch
4	Manvi's mother votes the representative who will be the elected member of their representatives' assembly at National level. What according to you they are generally called? a) MLA. b) MP c) Sarpanch. d) Judge	b) MP
5	Ruhi is 12 years old and during election he wants to vote but her mother denied and discuss some rules with her and then ask to her daughter, according to rule who can vote in panchayat election? a) Only men. b) Only women c) All citizens above 18 years. d) Only government officials.	c) all citizens above 18 years
6	Raghav's father is a member of zila Parishad, according to you what is the main function of her father as a member of Zila Parishad? a) to provide education b) to provide healthcare c) to oversee the development program d) to collect taxes	c) to oversee the development program

7	Shyam has power to implement developmental programs as a head of panchayat. According to you who has given the power to her? a) district collector c) State government	b) MLA d) central government	c) State government
8	You are a part of Local self-government. Which term you can use for local self-government in rural areas? a) Panchayat c) Corporation	b) Municipality d) Gram Sabha	a) panchayat
9	Democracy is made up of two Greek words Demos+ Kratos. What according to you is the meaning of Kratos? a) People c) Rule and power.	b) Government d) Judiciary	c) rule and power
10	You are the part of a group that makes rules for development of all people. What can you name that rule? a) Announcement c) Laws.	b) Democracy d) Rights	c) Laws
11	What according to you can be the process called, in which we organize societies life with different sets of rules, and ensure that they are followed. a) democracy c) Government	b) Judiciary d) Governance	d) Governance
12	Sohan is a member of organ that makes new laws, also sometimes update or remove existing laws. What according to you be named to that organ? a) legislature c) judiciary.	b) executive d) government	a) legislature
13	Raghav is a member of organ that implement new laws. what according to you be named to that organ? a) legislature c) judiciary.	b) executive d) government	b) executive
14	Deepanshu is a member of group that decides whether someone has broken the law and if so what course of action should be taken including punishment, if necessary. What will you call this type of system of court? a) Judiciary c) Executive	b) Legislature d) Government	a) Judiciary
15	Who was a renowned scientist whose Nick name was "Missile man of India"? a) Dr. Rajender prasad. c) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.	b) APJ Abdul Kalam d) Lal bahadur Shastri	b) APJ Abdul Kalam

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	There are many members of a Panchayat. If you were the head of that panchayat group, then what will be suitable title for you as a head of that panchayat? a) Judiciary b) Sarpanch c) Gram head d) Municipality	b) Sarpanch
2	Mahi's father votes for a representative who will become a member of the legislative assembly. What is this representative generally called? a) MLA. b) MP c) Sarpanch. d) judge	a) MLA
3	An assembly where laws are discussed or passed, can be called as a? a) House. b) Group c) Self-help organization d) Panchayat	d) Panchayat
4	Mannat's father wants to help in school building in his village. As a villager what can be his role in building the school. a) Only contribution of money b) Only contribution as a labor c) Contributing both money and labor. d) Not contributing at all	c) contributing both money and labor
5	When Dhruv was passed by outside the supreme court. He saw motto written on a board there, what according to you can be the motto of that place? a) Yato Dharamastato Jayah. b) Satyamev Jayate c) Satyam Vadamiti. d) None of these	a) Yato Dharamastato Jayah
6	In Indian system of governance, we know that power is divided between legislature, judiciary, executive although they work together. What can be the term given to that process? a) Party system. b) Separation of power c) Partition d) None	b) separation of power
7	According to you, which of the following cannot be the organ of government? a) Legislature b) Judiciary c) Executive d) Sarpanch	d) sarpanch
8	PM, CM comes under which organ of government? a) Legislature b) Judiciary c) Executive d) Sarpanch	c) executive
9	What cannot be the function of executive organ at Centre level? a) Defence b) Foreign affairs c) Education d) Sentencing hearing	(d) Sentencing hearing
10	According to you what can be not be the function and responsibilities of the executive at state level? a) Public health b) Agriculture c) Formulation of national policies d) Irrigation	(c) formulation of national policies

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - Social Science

CHAPTER NO. - 11

CHAPTER NAME - Grassroots Democracy – Part 2 Local Government in Rural Areas

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	In a village, the Panchayat election is being held to elect the new Sarpanch. There are three candidates: Rohan, a young farmer; Leela, a teacher; and Kumar, a businessman. Who can vote in the Panchayat election? a) Only men b) Only women c) All citizens above 18 years. d) Only government officials	c) All citizens above 18 years
2	In a village, the Gram Sabha meeting is being held to discuss the development programs for the village. The meeting is attended by all the villagers. What is the main function of the Gram Sabha? a) To elect the Sarpanch. b) To collect taxes c) To maintain law and order d) To discuss and decide on village development issue	d) To discuss and decide on village development issues
3	In a village, the Sarpanch has been elected to lead the Panchayat. The Sarpanch is responsible for implementing the development programs. Who is the head of the Panchayat? a) Sarpanch b) Gram Sabha c) District Collector. d) MLA	a) Sarpanch
4	Ram live in a village named Lakshmanpur whose people have system of local government. What According to you can be called as? a) Panchayat b) Zila parishad c) Gram Sabha d) Mandal parishad	a) panchayat
5	Panchayati Raj is a form of :- a) Block committee b) Self-government c) Private help group. d) None of these	b) self government
6	Aarav's father is member of gram panchayat and was elected by a group of people. who According to you who have elected his father as a member of gram panchayat. a) Gram Sabha. b) Zila Parishad c) Block Committee d) Sarpanch	a) Gram Sabha

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is not a level of the Panchayati Raj system? a) Village level. b) Block level c) District level. d) State level	d) State level
2	Name the female who became first female sarpanch in Madhya Pradesh a) Vandana bahadur. b) Dhnyaneshwari c) Kamlesh Chatopadyaye. d) Lakshmi Narayan	a) Vandana bahadur
3	The officer who maintains land records in a Gram Panchayat is known as (a) Panchayat Secretary. (b) Patwari (c) Sarpanch. (d) Pradhan	b) Patwari
4	What is the name of the initiative that enables children to express their ideas and opinions on matters that affect them? a) Child Friendly Panchayat initiative. b) Bal Sabha c) Bal Panchayat. d) Children's Parliament	a) Child Friendly Panchayat initiative
5	Which documents described a detailed administrative structure similar to panchayat raj system? a) The Bhagwat Gita. b) The Ramayana c) The Arthashastra. d) The Manusmirti	c) The Arthashastra
6	What does term panchayat refers to? a) A national council b) A city council c) A village council d) state assembly	c) A village council
7	What initiative in Maharashtra worked to eliminate child labour and child marriage? a) Sankhu Radu gram panchayat. b) Children's parliament c)Bal Panchayat. d) Panchayat samiti	c) Bal panchayat
8	Which term can be used for the process of electing representative to the panchayat? a) Election. b) Selection c) Nominations d) Appointment	a) election
9	What is the minimum age required to become member of Gram Sabha? a) Citizens above 18 years b) Citizens above 21 years c) Citizens above 16 years d) Citizens above 25 years	a) Citizens above 18 years
10	What is the highest decision-making body of Panchayati Raj system? a) Gram panchayat b) Panchayati samiti c) zila parishad. d) state government	c) zila parishad

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 12

CHAPTER NAME - Grassroots Democracy – Part 3 Local Government in Urban Areas

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	In a city, the Municipal Corporation is responsible for providing basic amenities like water, sanitation, and roads. What is the name of the local self-government body in urban areas? a) Municipal Corporation b) Panchayat c) Gram Sabha. d) Zila Parishad	a) Municipal Corporation
2	Who is the head of the Municipal Corporation? a) Mayor. b) Commissioner c) Councillor. d) MLA	a) Mayor
3	In a city, the Ward Committee is responsible for overseeing the development works in a particular ward. What is the main function of the Ward Committee? a) To provide education. b) To provide healthcare c) To oversee development works. d) To collect taxes	c) To oversee development works
4	Who are the members of the Ward Committee? a) Only Councillors. b) Only officials c) Both Councillors and officials. d) None of these	c) Both Councillors and officials
5	In a city, the Municipal Council is responsible for making decisions about the development of the city. What is the main function of the Municipal Council? a) To provide education. b) To provide healthcare c) To make decisions about development. d) To collect taxes	c) To make decisions about development
6	Who is responsible for urban planning in a city? a) Municipal Corporation. b) State Government c) Central Government. d) Private companies	a) Municipal Corporation
7	Why the citizen participation is important in the urban governance? a) A ensure transparency b) To ensure accountability c) For better decision-making d) All of the above	d) All of the above
8	In a city, citizens are encouraged to participate in the decision-making process through Ward Committees and Municipal Councils. Why is citizen's participation important in urban governance? a) To provide education. b) To provide healthcare c) To ensure transparency and accountability. d) To collect taxes	c) To ensure transparency and accountability

9	How can citizens participate in urban governance? a) Through Ward Committees. c) Through citizen's groups.	b) Through Municipal Councils d) All of the above	d) All of the above
10	A new resident in a city notice that the roads are poorly maintained, and the streetlights are often not working. Which local government body is responsible for addressing these issues? a) Gram Panchayat. c) Municipal Corporation.	b) Panchayat Samiti d) Zila Parishad	c) Municipal Corporation
11	The new resident wants to file a complaint about the noise pollution from a nearby construction site. To which local government office should they approach? a) Tehsildar's Office c) District Collector's Office.	b) Municipal Corporation d) Police Station	b) Municipal Corporation
12	A city council is planning a new housing colony. Which of the following factors should they consider while making this decision? a) Availability of schools and hospitals b) Adequate water supply and sanitation facilities c) Proper drainage system d) All of the above		d) All of the above
13	Which of the following service can't come under the Indore municipal corporation a) property tax c) solid waste management	b) water charge d) justice work	d) justice work
14	A voter casts their vote for a candidate who promises to provide clean drinking water to all residents. Which of the following is the most likely role of this elected representative? a) Making national laws b) Overseeing local development projects c) Representing the country in international forums d) Implementing central government policies		b) Overseeing local development projects
15	15) Which is the oldest Municipal Corporation in India? a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi. c) Kolkata Municipal Corporation.	b) Bombay Municipal Corporation. d) Greater Chennai Corporation.	d) Greater Chennai Corporation

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai was created in: a) 1865 b) 1965 c) 1866. d) 1951	a) 1865
2	Participatory democracy involves participation of: a) women. b) children c) old age people. d) all of the above.	d) all of the above
3	What is a primary function of a ward committee in an urban area? a) National policy making b) Enforcing state laws c) Setting international tariffs d) Conducting health camps and reporting local issues	d) Conducting health camps and reporting local issues
4	What should be the approximate population to be called a Metropolitan Corporation? a) 5 lakh b) 10 lakh c) 15 lakh d) 20 lakh	b) 10 lakh
5	Which Act granted the Madras Corporation the power to levy municipal taxes in the city? a) Parliamentary act of 1792. b) Parliamentary act of 1794 c) Parliamentary act of 1798. d) Parliamentary act of 1786	a) Parliamentary act of 1792
6	Where does the election for Urban Bodies take place? a) Vidhan Sabha b) Municipal Council c) Ward d) Nagar Panchayat	c) Ward
7	Which of the following is not typically a function of urban local bodies? a) Collecting local taxes b) Planning national economic policies c) Maintaining local infrastructure d) Implementing government schemes at the local level	b) Planning national economic policies
8	Urban local bodies are involved in checking the implementation of a) National policies b) Government schemes c) International regulations. d) Corporate strategies	b) Government schemes
9	Chennai and Indore have which type of urban body as their highest authority? a) Nagar Panchayat b) Municipal Council c) Municipal Corporation. d) Gram Panchayat	c) Municipal Corporation
10	Which state has been awarded as the cleanest city in India under the Swachh Survekshan government scheme? a) Himachal Pradesh. b) Maharashtra c) Madhya Pradesh. d) Bihar	c) Madhya Pradesh

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

SUBJECT - SST
CHAPTER NO. - 13
CHAPTER NAME - THE VALUE OF WORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is an economic activity? a) Playing cricket c) Participating in a religious ceremony b) Teaching in a school d) Volunteering for a social cause	b) Teaching in a school
2	Which one of the following is a non-economic activity? a) Working in a factory c) Playing cricket for leisure b) Teaching in a school d) Running a business	c) Playing cricket for leisure
3	Which of the following is an example of payment in kind? a) Receiving a salary in cash b) Receiving a bonus in the form of a car c) Receiving a pension in the form of a monthly check d) Receiving food grains as payment for work done	d) Receiving food grains as payment for work done
4	What is value addition? a) The process of producing goods and services b) The process of increasing the value of a product or service c) The process of reducing the price of a product or service d) The process of distributing goods and services	b) The process of increasing the value of a product or service
5	Earning by a labourer is known as: a) Salary c) Pension b) Wages d) Rent	b) Wages
6	What is the primary purpose of non-economic activities? a) To earn money b) To satisfy personal and social needs c) To produce goods and services d) To generate employment	b) To satisfy personal and social needs
7	Which of the following best describes an economic activity? a) Leisure c) Employment b) Education d) Charity	c) Employment
8	Why is Nursing an economic activity? a) It is a social service c) It involves payment for services b) It is a charitable work d) It is a hobby	c) It involves payment for services

9	Agriculture comes under which one of the following economic activities? a) Secondary b) Tertiary c) Primary d) None of these	c) Primary
10	How do non-economic activities contribute to society? a) Generate income b) Promote social welfare and cohesion c) Increase economic growth d) Reduce employment opportunities	b) Promote social welfare and cohesion
11	How do economic activities contribute to society? a) Promote social welfare only b) Generate income, create Employment, and stimulate economic growth c) Reduce environmental pollution d) Increase poverty and inequality	b) Generate income, create employment, and stimulate economic growth
12	A non-cash payment that is received for the work performed is called: a) Fee b) Payment c) Salary d) Payment in kind	d) Payment in kind
13	The collective efforts to keep the surroundings clean is called _____. a) Swachha Bharat Abhiyan b) Suvidha Swachha Bharat c) Van Mahotsav d) None of these	a) Swachha Bharat Abhiyan
14	What is the primary difference between wage and salary? a) Wage is monthly, while salary is yearly b) Wage is paid hourly, while salary is paid monthly c) Wage is for unskilled labor, while salary is for skilled labor d) Wage is for blue-collar jobs, while salary is for white-collar jobs	b) Wage is paid hourly, while salary is paid monthly
15	What is Van Mahotsav? a) Tree Festival b) Forest Week c) Wildlife Day d) Environment Day	a) Tree Festival

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Is volunteering considered a non-economic activity? a) Yes b) No c) Maybe d) Partially	a) Yes
2	Receiving food grains as payment for work done is an example of: a) Salary b) Wage c) Payment in kind d) Allowance	c) Payment in kind
3	What is the importance of work in our life? a) Only for earning money b) Only for personal satisfaction c) For earning money and personal satisfaction d) For leisure and Entertainment	c) For earning money and personal satisfaction
4	Fishing comes under: a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) None of these	a) Primary sector
5	When Manya's Grandfather voluntarily teaches the neighbourhood kids for free, this is an example of: a) Economic activity b) Non-economic activity c) Formal education d) Informal job	b) Non-economic activity
6	Which of the following is a non-economic activity? a) Working in a factory b) Teaching in a school c) Cooking food for family d) Working as a doctor	c) Cooking food for family
7	Which of the following is an economic activity? a) Cooking food for family b) Teaching in a school c) Playing with friends d) Volunteering for social cause	b) Teaching in a school
8	Geeta's aunt, the Airforce pilot, is engaged in: a) Economic activity b) Non-economic activity c) Leisure activity d) Social activity	a) Economic activity
9	What is the payment made by the employer to the worker called? a) Rent b) Interest c) Wages d) Fee	c) Wages
10	What is an example of a service sector job? a) Fisherman b) Doctor c) Carpenter d) Farmer	b) Doctor

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VI

SUBJECT - SST

CHAPTER NO. - 14

CHAPTER NAME -ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AROUND US

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the primary sector? a) Sector that provides services b) Sector that manufactures goods c) Sector that extracts raw materials d) Sector that trades goods	c) Sector that extracts raw materials
2	Which of the following is an example of the primary sector? a) Teacher b) Engineer c) Farmer d) Doctor	c) Farmer
3	What is the secondary sector? a) Sector that provides services b) Sector that manufactures Goods c) Sector that extracts raw materials d) Sector that trades goods	b) Sector that manufactures goods
4	Which of the following is an example of the secondary sector? a) Teacher b) Engineer c) Farmer d) Factory worker	d) Factory worker
5	What is the tertiary sector? a) Sector that provides services b) Sector that manufactures goods c) Sector that extracts raw materials d) Sector that trades goods	a) Sector that provides services
6	Which of the following is an example of the tertiary sector? a) Teacher b) Doctor c) Lawyer d) All of above	d) All of above
7	What is a salary? a) Payment made by the employer to the worker b) Payment made by the worker to the employer c) Payment made by the government to the citizen d) Payment made by the citizen to the government	a) Payment made by the employer to the worker

8	AMUL is related to: a) Secondary sector activity c) Tertiary sector activity	b) Primary sector activity d) None of above	b) Primary sector activity
9	Tertiary sectors are called: a) Industrial Sector c) Agricultural Sector	b) Service Sector d) Manufacturing Sector	b) Service Sector
10	How are all the sectors, i.e., Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary, related to each other? a) They are independent of each other b) They are interdependent and form a chain c) Primary sector depends on secondary sector only d) Tertiary sector depends on primary sector only		b) They are interdependent and form a chain
11	A place where milk is collected and stored is called a: a) Dairy c) Cold Storage	b) Warehouse d) Milk Depot	a) Dairy
12	Persons who buy goods from producers and sell them to consumers are called: a) Producers c) Traders	b) Consumers d) Middlemen	d) Middlemen
13	Banks and Post office are examples of: a) Primary sector c) Tertiary sector	b) Secondary sector d) Public sector	c) Tertiary sector
14	Sudha Dairy is related to which state? a) Gujarat c) Uttar Pradesh	b) Bihar d) Madhya Pradesh	b) Bihar
15	A group of people who voluntarily come together to meet their economic and social needs is called: a) Cooperative Society c) Welfare Association	b) Community Group d) Self-Help Group	a) Cooperative Society

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Agriculture is related to which sector? a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector c) Tertiary Sector d) Quaternary Sector	a)Primary Sector
2	Tata Iron and Steel industry is an example of: a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector c) Tertiary Sector d) Public Sector	b) Secondary Sector
3	Secondary sector are related to which of the: a) Fishing b) Industry c) Health d) Teaching	b) Industry
4	The group of activities that involves processing of raw materials derived from the primary sector into products for sale is: a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector c) Tertiary Sector d) None of these	b) Secondary Sector
5	The Tertiary Sector provide: a) Raw materials b) Goods c) Services d) Machinery	c) Services
6	The main objective of a cooperative society is: a) To maximize profits b) To provide services to its members c) To create employment opportunities d) To promote social welfare	b) To provide services to its members
7	When was AMUL set up? a) 1942 b) 1946 c) 1955 d) 1964	b) 1946
8	Who set up AMUL dairy in Gujarat? a) Tribhuvandas Patel b) Morarji Desai c) Verghhas Kurien d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	a) Tribhuvandas Patel
9	Amul is related to which state? a) Maharashtra b) Gujarat c) Rajasthan d) Punjab	b) Gujarat
10	What does AMUL stand for? a) Anand Milk Union Limited b) Ahmedabad Milk Union Limited c) Amreli Milk Union Limited d) Andhra Milk Union Limited	a) Anand Milk Union Limited